

COESAM/PDEI-02/005

# Intensive Architectural Survey of World War II and Cold War Resources Camp Shelby, Mississippi

Final Report

DACA01-02-D-0001, Task Order 0004

Brockington and Associates, Inc.  
Atlanta Charleston Raleigh  
2002

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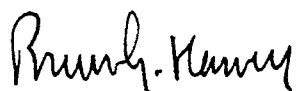
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Bruce G. Harvey, Ph.D.  
Principal Investigator

Brockington and Associates, Inc.  
Atlanta Charleston Raleigh  
October 2002

## **Executive Summary**

In March 2002, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive architectural survey of World War II (WWII) and Cold War Resources at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. These investigations provide compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act as per 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties. Camp Shelby is a former Army installation, and now serves as a primary training facility for the Mississippi National Guard.

This report presents a historical overview of the project area and an analysis of the historical architectural resources identified during the intensive architectural survey. The intensive survey identified 33 historic architectural resources associated with WWII and the Cold War on Camp Shelby. Thirty-two of these resources are buildings, including warehouses, storage facilities, maintenance facilities, residences, and ammunition storage facilities. One of the resources is a wastewater treatment plant. The wastewater treatment plant is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The plant consists of Buildings 5590-5596, and includes three concrete tanks, two clarifier ponds, two aeration basins, a control house, and other small supporting buildings and structures. The remaining historic architectural resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



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## **Chapter I: Introduction and Methods of Investigation**

### **Introduction**

Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive architectural survey of World War II (WWII) and Cold War Resources at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. This survey was conducted for the Mississippi National Guard (MNG) under contract to the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District. This survey was conducted in order to allow MNG to stay in compliance with Federal legislation and Department of Defense (DoD) regulations regarding the protection of cultural resources. This body of legislation includes the Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its subsequent amendments (16 USC 47), Executive Order 11593 (*Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment* of 1971), and Army Regulation 200-4 (Cultural Resources), as implemented under 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800.

The location of Camp Shelby was first used as a military base in World War I (WWI). The Camp was removed from active status after WWI, but in the 1930s the State of Mississippi used the base as a training facility for the MNG. During this time, the MNG constructed several buildings to house troops on a temporary basis and to provide office space and community services. Many of these buildings remain along Jackson Avenue West on Camp Shelby. Two buildings, including Building 1071, the Commander's House, and Building 6891, a WWI ammunition storage facility, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). However, the WWII and Cold War resources at Camp Shelby have not been the subject of intensive architectural survey.

The Architectural Historian identified 33 historic architectural resources associated with WWII and the Cold War (1940-1955). Figure 1 shows Camp Shelby and the locations of the historic architectural resources included in the present survey. We recommend one of these resources eligible for the NRHP. Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1 is a complex of buildings and structures constructed in 1940. Given the scale of training operations at Camp Shelby during WWII, when it was one of the largest tent cities in the world, the job of providing an adequate sewage system was vital to its success. Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1 was one of two sewage treatment facilities built during WWII, and is the only one that remains intact and in use.

The methods employed during this project are described in the concluding section of Chapter I. Chapter II presents a historical overview of the project. Chapter III presents the results and recommendations of the architectural survey. Copies of the Mississippi statewide survey forms for this project are appended.

## **Methods of Investigation**

### **Background Research**

The Principal Investigator conducted background research on Camp Shelby prior to and during a field visit in March 2002. This research involved the examination of archival, documentary, and cartographic resources in various libraries and repositories. These resources included the Modern Military Collections at the National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland, the NRHP listings maintained by the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and maps and other documents from the





Figure 1. The location of Camp Shelby showing all historic architectural resources (USGS 1985 Mc Laurin, MS quadrangle).

Mississippi Department of Archives and History (Jackson). The purpose of this research was to identify potential sites and buildings, and to develop a historical context that would assist in evaluating historic architectural resources.

### **Intensive Architectural Survey**

The Principal Investigator conducted an intensive architectural survey of Camp Shelby. This survey was designed to record and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with above-ground components) that were built during WWII and the Cold War (1940-1955), and to investigate any Cold War resources built after 1955 that might have exceptional historical significance. Field survey methods complied with the *Instructions for Completing the Mississippi Historic Resources Inventory Form* (Division of Historic Preservation 1996) and *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines For Local Surveys: A Basis For Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985). In accordance with the scope of work and standard statewide survey practice, the Architectural Historian drove every street and road within the survey area, and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources.

All historic architectural resources that retained sufficient integrity to be included in the intensive architectural survey were documented on the Mississippi statewide historic resources inventory form. At least two black and white 35-mm photographs were taken of each resource. The location of each historic architectural resource was recorded on USGS topographic maps. The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for the USACE and the SHPO for review.

The principal criterion used to define historic architectural resources is the 50 year minimum age necessary for inclusion on the NRHP. In addition, certain other classes of architectural resources are eligible for intensive survey, including properties constructed within the past 50 years which have exceptional architectural or historical significance and properties already listed on the NRHP.

The integrity of a historic architectural resource is a primary consideration for inclusion in the intensive architectural survey, as well as on the NRHP. While in the field, the Principal Investigator evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded. For the purpose of this project, four levels of architectural integrity were employed. These include:

- Excellent*** - All original construction materials and design remain intact and unchanged.
- Good*** - The majority of original construction materials remain intact and unchanged except for roofing and other renewable elements.
- Fair*** - A substantial number of original architectural elements have been altered, such as the installation of aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding, the substitution of historic doors and windows with non-historic replacements, and the construction of non-historic additions.
- Poor*** - Has been radically altered from its original design by non-historic renovations and/or additions.

References consulted for architectural style and architectural type descriptions include Blumenson (1977), Longstreth (1987), McAlester and McAlester (1984), Poppeliers et al. (1983), and Whiffen (1981).

Under instructions from the SHPO, no survey numbers were issued at the draft phase of the survey. Instead, buildings are identified throughout this report by their official numbers as defined by the MNG.

### **Assessing NRHP Eligibility**

Historic architectural resources at Camp Shelby are evaluated for listing on the NRHP. As per 36 CFR Part 60.4, there are four broad evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. Any resource (building, structure, site, object, or district) may be eligible for the NRHP if it:

- A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation

process. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance (Sherfy and Luce n.d.).

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historic context involves five steps (Savage and Pope 1998). First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history.

Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. Any particular historical facet/context becomes significant for the development of the project area only if the project area contains resources that were constructed or gained their significance during that time. For example, an antebellum historic context would be significant for the development of a project area only if the project area contained buildings that were either built or gained their significance during the early nineteenth century. Similarly, the use of contexts associated with the Pre-Contact Native American use of a region would require the presence of Pre-Contact archaeological sites within the survey universe.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early nineteenth century farm houses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of a region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this time period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step is to determine the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or, represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness [Savage and Pope 1998]). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions

(Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987; Townsend et al. 1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is specifically associated with a significant historic context, one must determine which physical features of the resource are necessary to reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question (Savage and Pope 1998). As in the example given above, a variety of resources may reflect the antebellum context (farm houses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farm houses represent the residences of the landowners who implemented the agricultural practices during the antebellum era. The slave settlements housed the workers who did the daily tasks necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association* (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which

it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.



## **Chapter II. Cultural Setting**

### **European Exploration**

While the task of deciphering the life and world of the Native Americans in the Southeastern United States lies exclusively in the hands of archaeologists and anthropologists, the early history of Mississippi (ca. 1500-1700) may be reconstructed with the additional help of historians. This period is marked by an overlapping of prehistory and history as the European powers of Spain, Portugal, France, and Great Britain begin and complete their conquest of South and North America.

Following the “discovery” of the New World by Europeans in the late fifteenth century, the land including what is now the state of Mississippi was explored and subsequently claimed at different times by Europe’s three premier powers, Spain, France, and Great Britain. The goals of these bold endeavors were, to put it simply, wealth and strategic advantage. Religious missionary motives, which initially may have been genuine, almost invariably fell a distant third. Most of the European involvement in the area during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries focused largely on the Mississippi River Valley and the Gulf of Mexico.

After conquering South and Central America, Spain sought additional wealth in North America. In the early 1500s, Hernando de Soto traveled to Florida. “de Soto had amassed a fortune in Peru by extorting treasure from living Indians and by robbing the tombs of dead ones, and he proposed to do the same in North America” (Parry 1985:92). De Soto became an explorer in search of gold and other riches that were rumored to be near and in

great abundance. His fabled travels took him across the Southeast, including Mississippi. De Soto is most famous for his lack of diplomacy and the conflicts with the Native American populations that ensued throughout his explorations. De Soto's travels are important if for no other reason than he and his party were the first Europeans to travel extensively through the Southeast and the first to leave written records. The direct impact of de Soto's expeditions on the Native American population and culture remains a lively topic for archaeologists and historians.

## **Colonial Period**

Aside from a failed attempt by French Huguenots to establish a settlement on the coast of South Carolina in the late 1500s, Spain's presence in North America went unchallenged by their European rivals until the late seventeenth century. By this time, Great Britain's colonial empire was expanding while Spain's was declining. British colonialists took this momentum into North America. In 1670, Spain was forced by the Treaty of Madrid to recognize territory in the New World that Britain then possessed (Badger and Clayton 1985). This further fueled England's zest for expansion in the New World. Settlers pushed west and south. Hostilities came to a head in the early 1700s during the War of Spanish Secession. The war ended in 1713, but conflicts continued across the frontier.

Meanwhile, the French again entered the scene. Further west, Sieur de La Salle explored the Mississippi River from the Great Lakes south. In 1682, he claimed Louisiana in the name of King Louis XIV (Rowland 1978). The French attempted a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi where it drains into the Gulf of Mexico. The Spanish scrambled

to limit French power along the Gulf Coast. They secured Texas in 1716 as well as a defensive position at Pensacola Bay. At the same time, the French, led by Pierre le Moyne, founded Mobile in 1702. In 1718 they founded New Orleans in an effort led by Jean Baptiste le Moyne (Badger and Clayton 1985). Settlement of the region was driven by colonial fever and the quest for expansion and wealth while the locations of the settlements were chosen for strategic, geographic advantage.

### **British Rule and the American Revolution**

French control of the Gulf Coast ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris, which formally acknowledged Britain's victory in the French and Indian (Seven Years) War. In the Treaty, Spain acquired New Orleans and the territory west of the Mississippi, while Great Britain gained Canada and the Gulf Coast east of the Mississippi, including Florida. These cessions included Indian territories without the consent of the Indian tribes. The lone concession to a Native American presence in the territory was Britain's Proclamation of 1763, which forbade settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains and south to the 31st parallel (the present border between Alabama and Florida). In effect, this policy bought time by limiting, though certainly not halting, European invasions of Indian lands. Treaties worked out with the Indians, and the pattern of settlement that focused on the coastal areas, limited conflicts with the Native Americans in the interior.

Under British rule, as agriculture improved and immigrants arrived to buy the products, the colony moved toward self-sufficiency (Rogers et al. 1994:31-35). However successful, Britain's rule was short-lived. During the American Revolution, Spain belatedly

joined forces with the American rebels. As a result, Spanish forces under Bernardo de Galvez captured Mobile in early 1780 and Pensacola in 1781; as Rogers et al. (1994:37) notes, "Spain now controlled the Gulf Coast outlets for the Mississippi, Alabama, and Chattahoochee rivers, a situation that would prove intolerable for the new American nation."

### **Antebellum Period**

The Treaty of Paris (1783) concluded the Revolutionary War and gave Spain control of the Gulf Coast. The boundaries for the three claimants to the interior territory (Spain, the United States, and the Creeks) were unclear. Officially, Spain's northern border was set in the Treaty of San Lorenzo in 1795 as the 31st parallel, with the state of Georgia as its northern neighbor. The American government established the Mississippi Territory in 1798 under the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance. The land was surveyed under the Land Ordinance, which resulted in the precise, rectilinear pattern of survey tracts. While Spanish leaders in Mobile sought to turn the Creeks to their own side, the Creeks sought to continue trading with the British. As Georgia and Carolina settlers began moving into the Mississippi Territory, tensions with the Creeks flared.

Despite these uncertainties, American settlers began streaming into the new Mississippi Territory. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803, which gave the United States both the crucial port city of New Orleans and the vast Louisiana Territory, acted as another powerful attraction for settlers. The Mississippi River, now clearly in American hands, also acted as a conduit for new settlers. Two results of this are worth noting. The first result was that with the increasing new settlement, President Jefferson ordered the construction of a

Federal road from Washington, DC to New Orleans. Like the Spanish explorers 200 years earlier, the Federal Road skirted the Camp Shelby area, passing to the south and east between Mobile and New Orleans. This facilitated greater settlement in Mississippi. The second result was that white settlement in the new southwest, the Mississippi Territory, began largely from the west as settlers moved in from the Mississippi River and along the Natchez Trace road from Tennessee into the Mississippi Territory. As a consequence, Mississippi gained its statehood in 1817, while the remaining eastern lands were renamed the Alabama Territory.

The project tract was part of five million acres in southern Mississippi ceded to the United States by the Choctaws under the Treaty of Mt. Dexter in 1805. In 1811, Greene County was formed as part of the Mississippi Territory. Perry County was created in February 1820 from the western part of Greene County (Strickland and Strickland 1979).

In 1810, public surveys began to divide the land. The first land office for lands in Perry County was established at St. Stephens, Mississippi Territory. This office was phased out and a new land office was established at (Old) Augusta, Mississippi in 1823 (Strickland and Edwards 1992). Most settlers came from Georgia and the Carolinas by the Three Chopped Way or the Natchez to Fort Stephens Road. Others came by the Old Federal Road which ran between Mobile and New Orleans (US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District [USACE] n.d.).

Settlers typically chose the land they wanted and settled there until it was offered for sale by the Federal government. Land was usually chosen based on quality, the neighbors on adjacent tracts, and the distance from rivers or creeks. Notice was given three weeks prior

to the sale of a block of land. Upon notice, the settler would go to the land office and bid for the tract he occupied. There was no limit to the number of acres a person could purchase, but there was a minimum size of 160 acres and a minimum price per acre. If unsuccessful, he may have negotiated a deal with the successful bidder or sold the improvements and moved on. Many settlers “squatted” until they made enough money selling the improvements they had made to various tracts to purchase a tract themselves. Others squatted and simply kept moving on as tracts were sold, thereby avoiding taxes. Still others purchased much more land than they could use or afford and therefore became speculators (Strickland and Edwards 1992).

### **Postbellum Period**

The land that the new settlers acquired was characterized by broad, open, mature pine forests underlain by coarse grasses and cane brakes. Typically, the soils were too poor for profitable agriculture. The environment was not conducive to the plantation system that had taken hold in surrounding areas of the south. Settlers raised cattle that roamed freely through the forests and were herded annually to markets in Mobile or New Orleans. Hogs, sheep, and turkeys also were raised. Settlements were very isolated; a ten mile gap between settlements was not unusual. There were very few markets or commercial centers. The settlements, therefore, were self-sustaining, with perhaps only one or two trips to a large market in a year (USACE n.d.).

The pastoral-based economy was strong in the early years of the nineteenth century, but soon fell off due to overgrazing and uncontrolled fires. Furthermore, large areas of land

more suited to agriculture opened up north of the pine woods after the final cessions of Chickasaw and Choctaw lands in the 1830s. The population in the area became even thinner than during the cattle days. Nonetheless, cattle remained the main source of commercial income in Perry County through 1850. A traveler through the county in 1840 described it as "...poor, the settlements scattered and exhibited no indication of our approach to a commercial town...the people are extremely healthy, friendly, not rich, but comfortable and out of debt" (Strickland and Strickland 1982). Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the development of southern Mississippi between 1842 and 1873.

The lumber industry began to develop slowly in the mid- to late 1800s for those pastoralists who remained in the area. Initially, steam powered mills were established where streams emptied into the Mississippi Sound. Timber was cut from near the edges of the streams, transported by ox-drawn carts, and rafted down streams to the mills (USACE n.d.). The mills produced naval stores (e.g., turpentine and pitch) as well as construction materials. The industry remained relatively small until the 1880s. This pioneer phase (1840-1880) of the lumber industry in the pine woods consumed only 15-25 percent of the virgin yellow pines. By the late 1800s, the lumber industry in Mississippi was headed into a new era of vast growth and expansion (Hickman 1958).

New markets opened in the northern United States and Europe. Large investors, anxious for the last stands of virgin pine forest east of the Rocky Mountains and encouraged by relatively inexpensive prices, poured into the region. One investor, R. A. Long of Kansas, saw the potential:

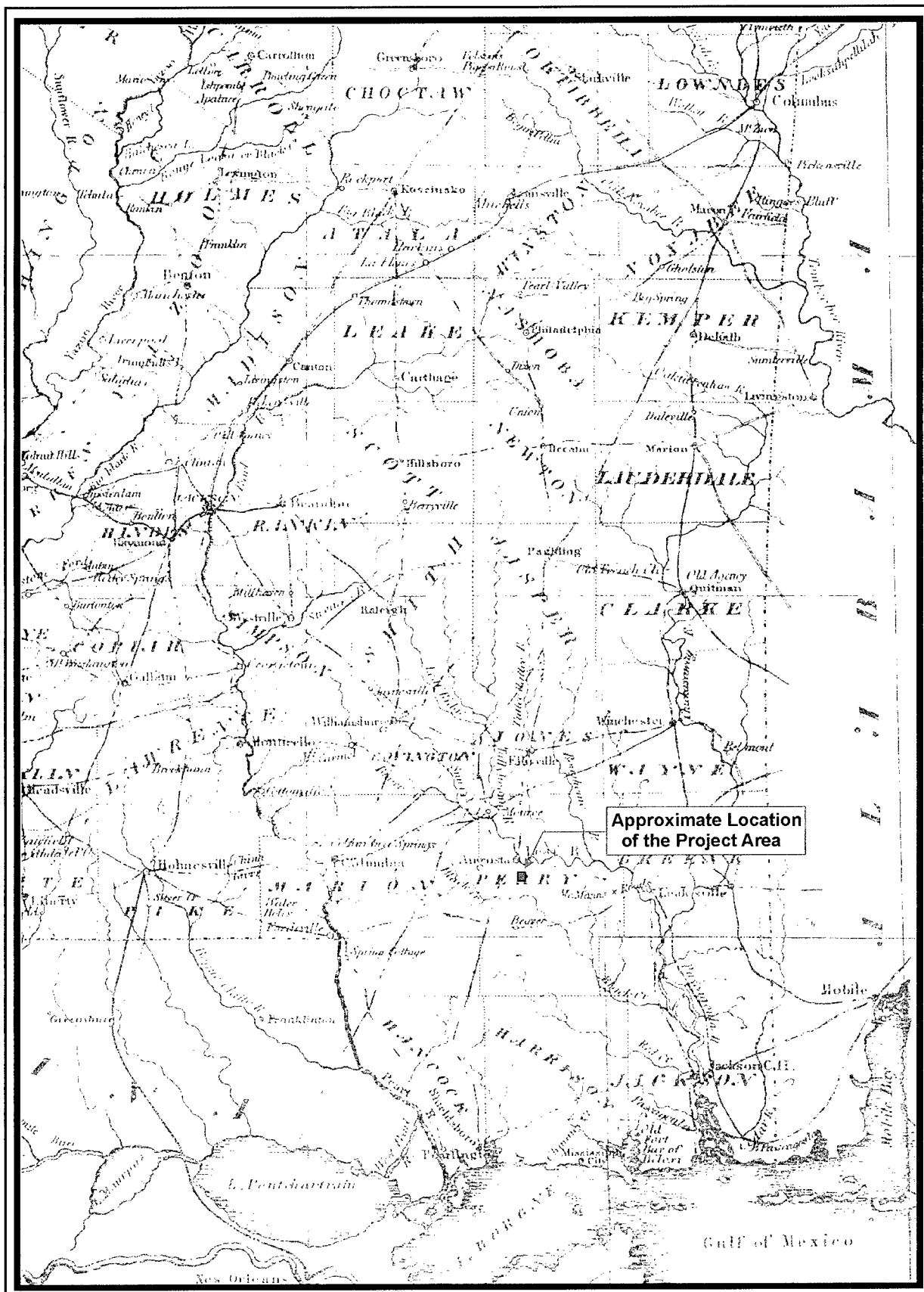


Figure 2. A portion of a Map of Mississippi ca. 1842 (Mississippi Historical Society 1974).



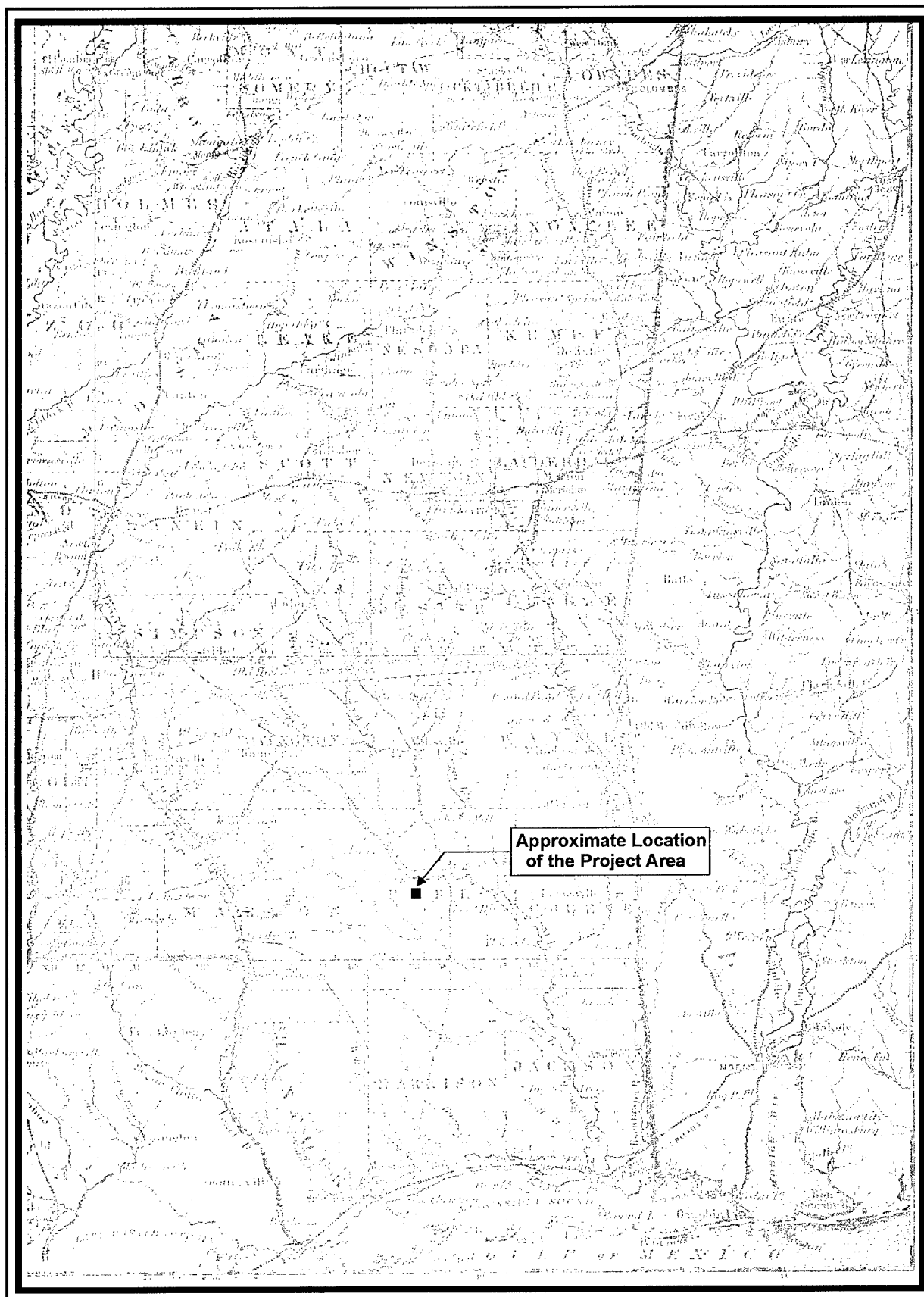


Figure 3. A portion of a Map of Mississippi ca. 1873 (Mississippi Historical Society 1974).

I believe that I can truthfully and correctly say that no great body of timber has ever made or promises to make as good a per cent of profit for its investors as has yellow pine. As to beauty of growth, in my opinion, there is no other forest under the canopy of heaven that can compare with it (Hickman 1958:212).

In 1890 there were 338 saw mills in Mississippi with a total investment of just over \$3,000,000. In 1899, there were 608 saw mills with \$10.8 million of capital investment. By 1909, there were 1,647 saw mills with almost \$39.5 million in investment (Hickman 1958).

Needless to say, oxen carts were no longer sufficient for supporting the industry. Railroads became the primary need and basis for industry infrastructure. Between 1885 and 1910, five main lines were constructed. Mills were constructed along the lines. A traveler on one of the main lines in 1902 noted that for every three miles of railway, there was one saw mill and one turpentine distillery. As the distance between the rails and the remaining standing timber increased, spurs extended their reach by as much as 48 kilometers (30 miles) into the forest. Small towns popped up along the railroads as the need for all types of services grew and capital increased. Often, railroads were converted into common lines once the timber in an area was exhausted (Hickman 1958). The project tract was a part of the lands owned by the J. J. Newman Lumber Company. Their railroad became the Mississippi Central that served Camp Shelby in its early years following World War I.

By the turn of the century, it was clear that the small timber operators simply could not compete with the large, wealthy owners. Increasingly, the market was made up of fewer and larger units. There are several reasons for this. First, public land laws promoted concentration of ownership. Until 1888, investors were able to buy huge tracts at \$1.25 per

acre from the Federal government. Even though the Walthall Law named after Senator Edward C. Walthall of Mississippi, put a stop to this, large tracts continued to go to the large lumbermen through false homestead entries (Hickman 1958). Second, only the larger investors could afford specialized, labor-saving machinery. Third, highly skilled labor was necessary, and the small mill owners simply could not afford it. The larger owners put a higher quality product on the market for a cheaper price than the smaller owners.

Most mill workers lived in the mill towns, villages, and camps provided by the employer. The company-owned towns provided support services such as medical facilities and department stores. "The millowner was as much an overlord as the feudal baron of old. Hundreds of men and families looked to him for subsistence of body, mind, and even soul" (Hickman 1958:222). The inflated lumber industry suffered from a shortage of labor until 1907. The shortage evaporated with the Panic of 1907 and a general depression in the lumber market. Laborers could afford only what they needed to survive, and there was little hope for a better future.

By 1915, the boom of the lumber industry was over. While it did bring wealth and social advantages to many, it also ended forever the pioneer world and almost complete self-sufficiency known just one generation before. The pine woods were covered with stumps that inhibited both agriculture and silviculture.

The land reverted back to pasture land and cattle raising once again became a major source of income. However, the old method of free-roaming and yearly burning was not compatible with the modern landscape devoid of mature forests. During the Depression, the Federal government began purchasing large tracts of land in an effort to conserve and

rejuvenate the forests while offering something for land that at the time was worth little if anything. In 1933, purchase of the Leaf River Unit was approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. This land, combined with the Biloxi and Chickasawhay units, became the DeSoto National Forest in 1936 (USACE n.d.).

## **Military Overview**

### **World War I**

Camp Shelby was established as a United States Army mobilization and training site in 1917. During the late 1910s, as the war in Europe continued to expand, General Leonard Wood, then Chief of Staff of the US Army, was assigned to establish 16 training sites throughout the country. The United States entered the war in April 1917, affording more urgency to this construction. Two local doctors, W.W. Crawford (of Hattiesburg) and George Austin McHenry (of nearby Stone County), met with General Wood in Atlanta and discussed the idea of constructing a training facility in the DeSoto National Forest, just south of Hattiesburg. After this meeting, Hattiesburg sent a delegation of local businessmen and civic leaders (T. C. Hanna, E. L. Robbins, and Judge N. C. Hill) to Washington, DC to present a formal proposal. This proposal described the positive attributes of the site, including “spacious area, good climate, railhead facilities, ideal geography and other economic factors” (Moore 2001). Due in part to the close personal relationship of Dr. McHenry and General Wood (they served together in the Spanish American War), the proposal was accepted by the Secretary of the Army.

According to the 1919 Project Report (Rausch 1919), the main camp site totaled 3,260.28 acres and was leased to the Army by the Hattiesburg Commercial Club, effective September 5, 1917 (Rausch 1919). Newman Lumber Company owned the majority of this land (2,900 acres). An additional 1,340 acres, owned by various private individuals, was leased by the Hattiesburg Commercial Club and used (without lease) by the US Government. The lease document (signed by Lieut. Col. K. J. Hampton, Quartermaster at Charleston, South Carolina) was dated December 27, 1917 and expired on June 13, 1918, but was renewable until June 30, 1922.

Camp construction began prior to the lease date, in July 1917, with the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Howard (Engineers, National Army), Construction Quartermaster. During July and August, Col. Howard was assigned a staff of officers to supervise various construction duties. A New York City engineering firm, Twombly & Hemphill, designed the camp and T. S. Moudy & Company served as principal construction contractors. The Army hired more than 4,500 civilian contractors to build 1,206 buildings, including a hospital and warehouse. Construction began with clearing of stumps and dead trees from large areas for regimental camps (Howard 1917).

The Construction Quartermaster reported that construction contractors employed approximately 4600 men in 1917. Most of these men (black and white) came from local communities. One-third of the men were fed and housed in the camp during construction. Water was supplied by artesian wells drilled near the center of the camp. Electrical power came on high-tension lines from Hattiesburg, constructed and generated by the Hattiesburg Traction Company. Most of the construction supplies arrived by railroad; the Mississippi

Central Railroad ran through the center of the camp and warehouses were constructed adjacent to this line. The Army also improved eleven miles of county roads between Hattiesburg and the camp and constructed sixteen miles of gravel roads in the camp. Figure 4 presents a map of Camp Shelby in 1917. In addition, several nearby swamps were drained to prevent mosquito breeding (Howard 1917).

The first troops arrived on 22 August 1917, from National Guard units in Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia. Other units (primarily infantry, but also artillery, signal corps, ambulance, field hospital, and cavalry) continued to arrive through November 1917 (Howard 1917). These soldiers, numbering more than 6,000, formed the 38<sup>th</sup> Division, which later saw action in France. The 38<sup>th</sup> was nicknamed the Cyclone Division, after a tornado passed through the camp during their training. These troops named the new camp in honor of Isaac Shelby, Indian fighter, Revolutionary War hero, and first governor of Kentucky (Moore 2001).

During the initial construction period, the cantonment area consisted primarily of tents for the troops. Ten infantry camps were completed by the end of September 1917, but many were occupied before completion. The Quartermaster also had several more permanent buildings constructed, including storehouses, a post office, and Camp Quartermaster's buildings. The Remount Station was completed on 1 October 1917, the wells and pumping station were in operation by October 7, and construction of the Base Hospital was completed on October 21 (Howard 1917).

Contractors completed most of the construction prior to the November 1918 Armistice marking the end of World War I. The 1919 project report provides details on

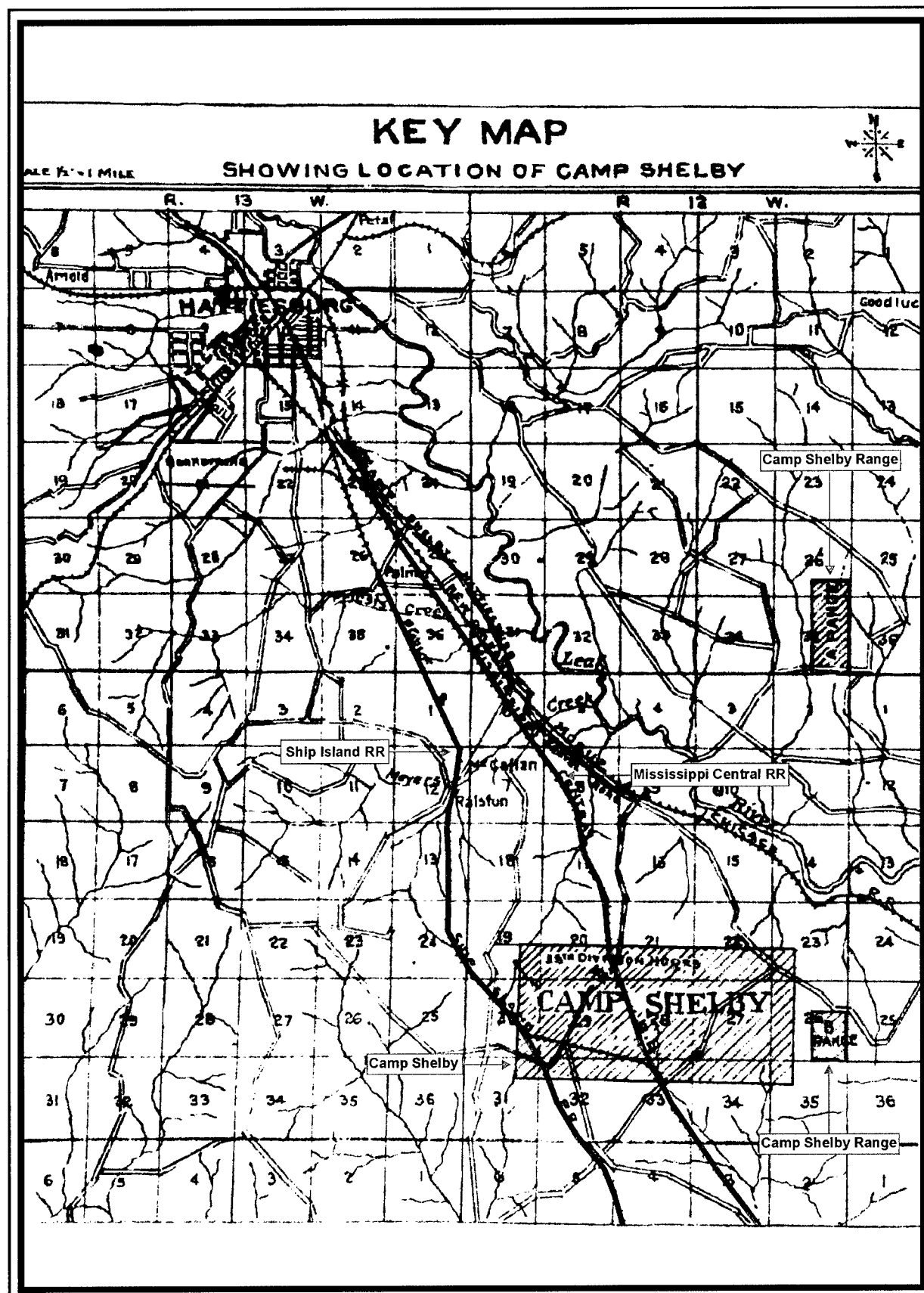


Figure 4. A 1917 map showing the location of Camp Shelby.

many of these buildings. For example, eight, two-story barracks buildings were constructed in March 1918. These buildings were to be used for either convalescing soldiers or active duty personnel (Rausch 1919:21). A field bakery was built in April 1918, and during the summer of that year, a contractor constructed three associated two-story barracks, a mess hall, and a laboratory. These barracks, with concrete pillars as opposed to the wood support posts used on other buildings, were described as “the most substantially built and elaborately constructed of any buildings for housing purposes on the Camp site” (Rausch 1919:19). In August and September, an office building was built near these barracks to house the officers of the Constructing Quartermasters. In November 1918, contractors built a carpenter shop at the Remount Depot (Rausch 1919:23). In addition to these buildings, other improvements included the construction of clothing, canvas, and cot repair shops, replacement of floors and enclosing corridors at the base hospital, installation of an alarm system, and construction of two dental operating buildings. Construction may have continued into early 1919, as soldiers returned and mustered out or were treated at the base hospital.

By 1920, the US Army deactivated Camp Shelby. The camp was dismantled and in 1934, the State of Mississippi acquired the property from the US Government for use by their National Guard as a summer camp (Camp Shelby Public Relations Office n.d.). According to several sources (Hattiesburg ADP 2001; Moore 2001) after World War I, all but four of the more than 1,200 buildings were demolished or sold. One of these surviving buildings was T6981, an ammunition storage building, located across Warehouse Road from Building 6890.



## **Interwar Period**

In 1934, the State of Mississippi acquired the land at Camp Shelby for a summer training facility for the Army National Guard. By the mid-1930s, the State of Mississippi had three military facilities for training National Guard troops. Camp Williamson, which lay just south of Vicksburg, was too small; by 1937, it was used only as a rifle range for troops stationed at Vicksburg. Camp B. F. McClellan was just north of Biloxi. The camp was dismantled in the mid-1930s, however, and the materials were removed to Camp Shelby for its new construction (O'Keefe 1937).

Camp Shelby was the third National Guard facility in Mississippi, and it soon became the principal training ground for the Mississippi National Guard, and for parts of the National Guards of other southern states. The National Guard clearly appreciated the potential for the grounds rather than for any physical plant that remained. According to the Adjutant General of the Mississippi National Guard, at the time that the State of Mississippi acquired the land from the Federal government, it had two bath houses, one warehouse, an infirmary, and a water tank (O'Keefe 1937:4). However, he also noted that it was "quite adequate and has a large acreage of ground available, adjacent to it, which is at present owned by the United States Forestry Department, for an artillery range" (O'Keefe 1937:4).

In 1936, the State of Mississippi appropriated the money to construct the buildings needed to make Camp Shelby a viable National Guard training facility. In addition, Forrest County and the Hattiesburg Chamber of Commerce appropriated funds for the Camp's construction. This local money, however, was only a loan, and was used to allow the Mississippi National Guard to secure Works Progress Administration funds for construction.

By 1937, a great deal work was completed, as the Camp included a network of graveled roads, a water well, water mains connected to the various buildings, nine warehouses, tent floors for a complete regiment, an electric light plant, and electric poles and power lines. In addition, the World War I sewage systems were connected and cleaned, underbrush was cleared from the artillery range, and the parade ground was leveled (O'Keefe 1937:5). According to O'Keefe (1937:5), "the camp is not complete but at the present time, can be used by the entire Mississippi National Guard, one regiment at a time, not simultaneously."

Unfortunately, no maps were identified during the present research to indicate the final extent of the 1930s building campaign at Camp Shelby. However, the Camp successfully hosted the maneuvers of the Third Army of the United States in the summer of 1938. The exercises involved approximately 27,000 officers and men. Units of the Regular Army from the Third Army area took part, as well as National Guard troops of the eight states of the Fourth Corps Area, including North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. O'Keefe (1939:6) noted with pride that "this concentration of troops brought the DeSoto National Forest and southern Mississippi to the military attention of the whole United States, and it was pronounced the most successful event of that type ever held."

## **World War II**

World War II erupted in the late 1930s and early 1940s and placed enormous demands on the manpower of the nation. As the nation began to mobilize for war, the Mississippi National Guard was inducted into Federal Service in October 1940.

As a result of the build-up by the Mississippi National Guard in the mid 1930s, Camp Shelby was clearly an important part in the Army's training program. The amount of land available to the Federal government through purchase or lease was enormous, eventually covering hundreds of thousands of acres extending from Hattiesburg south to the Gulf of Mexico. When the Federal government took over Camp Shelby in September, 1940, it was one of the largest training centers in the United States (Grayson 1941:8).

The process of building new facilities to handle the onrush of new inductees in the nation's military force in 1940 and 1941 represents the most remarkable public works campaign in American history. After leasing Camp Shelby in the autumn of 1940, construction of the new "permanent tent camp" was largely completed by March 1941; additional facilities were constructed in the summer of 1941, and were completed by October of that year. Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., won the contract for the planning and engineering of the base, while the J. A. Jones Construction Company won the contract for construction.

Prentiss French was the landscape architect who developed the plan for Camp Shelby in 1940. French was a well-known landscape architect who was active both before and after WWII. He earned his Master's degree in Landscape Architecture from Harvard in 1921, and worked in New England and Florida. With his wife, Helen Douglass French, who was an architect, he established a studio in San Francisco in 1946. He remained active into the 1960s, working primarily on residential projects throughout Northern California (Environmental Design Archives 1999).

French surveyed the land and developed the proposed layout. The plan of the cantonment, he noted, was aligned along State Highway 24, an east-west thoroughfare that is now Lee Avenue on Camp Shelby. Apparently, the road was constructed in the 1920s or 1930s, as it did not exist during WWI (see Figure 4). The cantonment stretched for 4.5 miles along the highway, “with a dogleg turned to the southwest at the westerly end . . . and a southerly extension at the middle” (French 1941:4). Figure 5 presents a plan of Camp Shelby in 1941. According to French (1941:4), this extension of the linear plan was not normal, and was forced on him by

the addition of a second division to the originally-conceived one-division camp. It is to be noted expressly that the loop form of the 37<sup>th</sup> Division layout is not normal in the sense that the enclosed, or partially enclosed area is not a central field or open core on which the various headquarters and unit command areas are fronted, but is simply a part of the general training area to which the troop units turn their backs. The camp faces outward rather than inward; or, more accurately still, it has no ‘face,’ but only a main street.

French noted the drawbacks of having the highway serve as the main street of the base. The civilian traffic was slowed as it passed through the sentry points and as it crossed camp traffic, while the camp traffic “is similarly slowed and endangered by the through traffic” (French 1941:5). However, the road bed lay along the crest of a ridge, and thus was easy to maintain. The drawback to this was that the spaces allotted for the hutments and buildings were often on the sides of the ridge crest. French (1941:5) noted that “Out of 32 troop areas, there are not 18 for which the ground where they were set down was wholly favorable, was in moderate slopes throughout. All the others contained more or less of

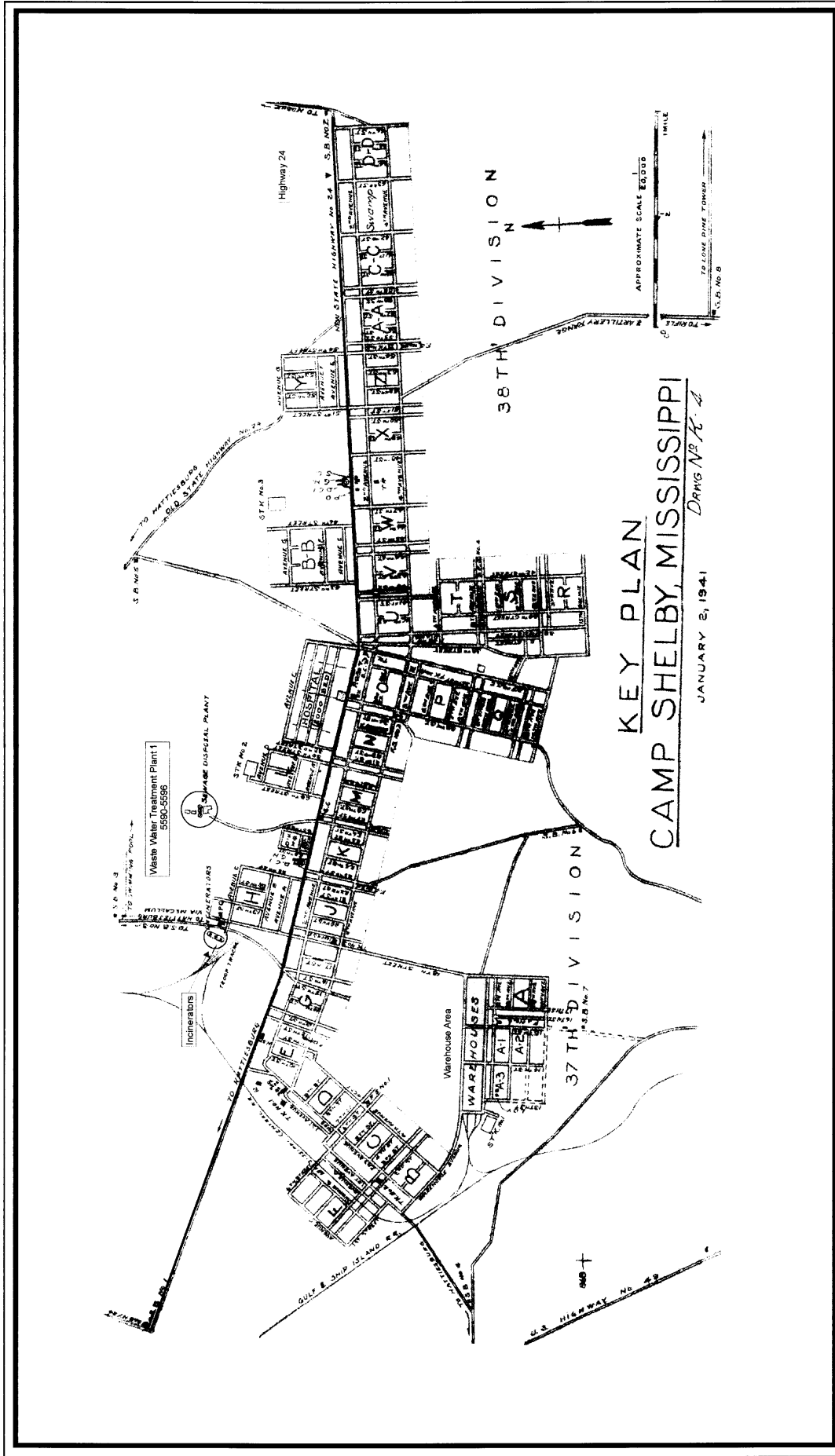


Figure 5. A 1941 map showing the layout of Camp Shelby.

ground so steep as to require moderate to severe grading and terracing—for instance, terracing for each tent floor.” This caused severe problems with erosion.

The first wave of buildings completed at Camp Shelby under the World War II build-up included 1,445 buildings (mostly temporary mobilization types), 1,118 officers’ tents, and 13,434 enlisted men’s tents (War Department). The tents were also known as “hutments,” which consisted of a concrete base, wooden walls, and a pitched canvas roof. The hutments were built in different sizes based on the number of people they were intended to house and the rank of those who lived in them. Figure 6 shows examples of the hutments at Camp Shelby. These tents provided housing for all Army personnel “except regimental

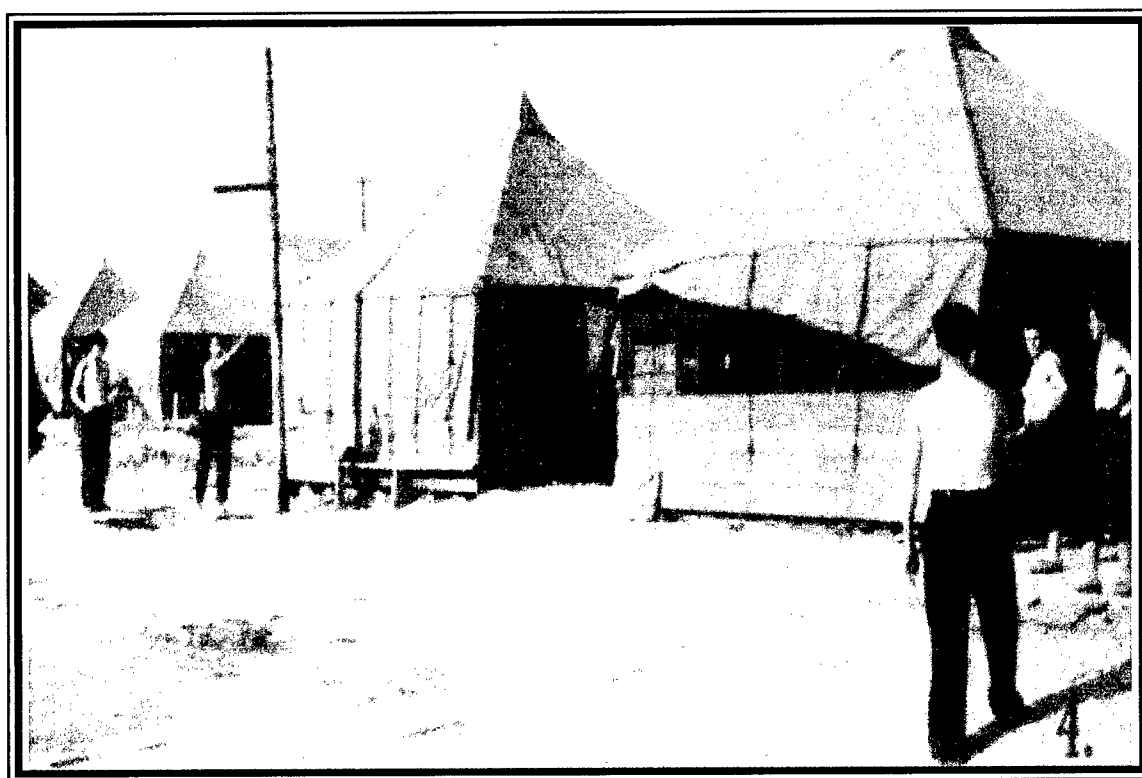


Figure 6. An undated photograph of Camp Shelby in WWII, showing enlisted men’s hutments (Camp Shelby Archives).

Commanders and officers of higher rank, medical officers, nurses and enlisted personnel and a few service companies” (War Department 1941:1).

The remaining buildings at Camp Shelby generally were built according to standardized Army plans. Standardized military buildings came into use in the late nineteenth century, during the mobilization for the Spanish-American War of 1898. The Army began calling upon architects to design buildings and render drawings in the early twentieth century. Official plans for mobilization were presented in 1914, with the “600” series of buildings. A new series of buildings came into being after 1917; a final set of “700” series buildings was introduced by the Advisory Architect of the Army’s Construction division between 1937 and 1940. The differences between the “600” and “700” series were principally in proportion and methods of construction. Concrete piers and footings replaced timber posts; this extended the life of the new series. The WWII buildings also contained plumbing and electrical facilities. Doors were moved from the sides to the gable ends, while wooden fire escapes were added. The buildings were built to a standard size to reflect the size of companies; typical barracks, for example, housed 63 men, which was half of a company of 126. The “800” series units, introduced in 1941, increased the proportions to allow more space per person and altered certain construction details (Garner 1993).

In addition, Camp Shelby acquired several buildings from a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp. In 1942, 23 buildings from the CCC camp in Brooklyn, Mississippi, including five barrack buildings, two headquarters buildings, four garages, and a number of other single buildings including a mess hall, a lavatory, an oil house, a pump house, a heating

plant, a blacksmith shop, and a maintenance shop (Young 1942). It is not known if any of these buildings survive.

An inventory of building types compiled near the end of the war in August 1945 shows principally 700-series buildings, with relatively few examples of 800-series buildings. As the Army's first Construction Completion Report noted, the standardized plans "were used throughout with few exceptions or revisions" (War Department 1941:23). The inventory of building types indicates the wide range of construction necessary to support what was billed as the nation's, and perhaps the world's largest tent city at the time. In addition to such expected buildings as mess halls, barracks, infirmaries, guard houses, guest houses, and lavatories, the list includes a bakery, a cold storage building, a dental clinic, an incinerator, an ice plant, fire stations, a variety of motor repair shops, several theaters, a cooks and bakers school, and a morgue.

In addition to buildings, a great deal of infrastructure was necessary to keep the camp running. First among the requirements was adequate water and sewerage. Water was supplied by 12 wells, averaging 400 feet deep, with chlorinators and pumps that could deliver water directly to the five storage tanks on the base. Three of the wells and one of the tanks were in place before the WWII build-up of Camp Shelby. Water was fed to different parts of the base by means of 117 kilometers (73 miles) of pipe. The base also had two wastewater treatment plants; Figure 7 shows the locations of the two treatment plants. The system of sewer lines included 93 kilometers (58 miles) of tile and 5.4 kilometers (3.4 miles) of cast iron pipe; in addition, the base required 938 manholes (War Department 1941:1).



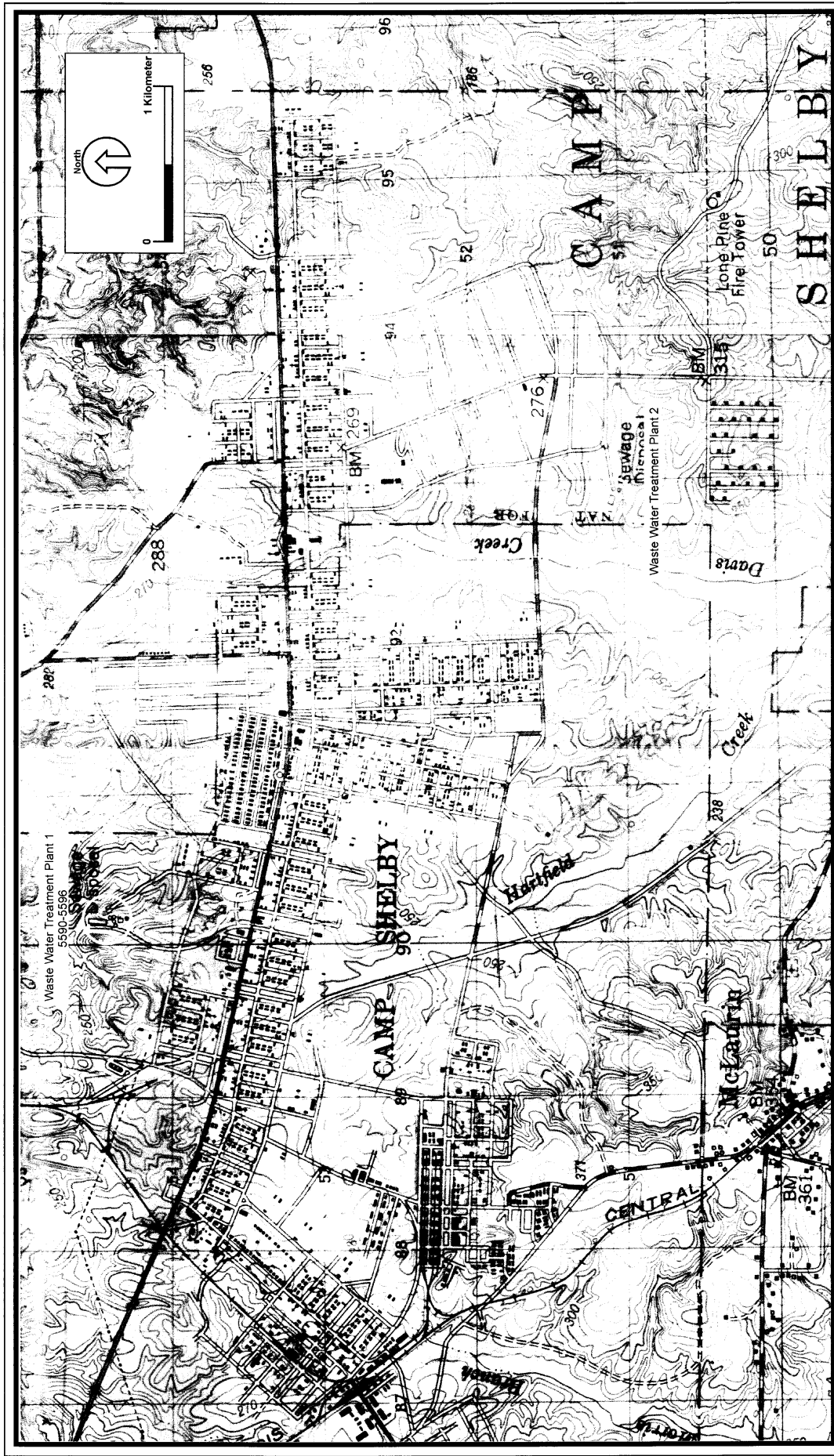


Figure 7. A 1947 quadrangle map showing the wastewater treatment plants on Camp Shelby (Camp Shelby Archives).

Progress on constructing the camp had to occur quickly. The first troops arrived on 19 October 1941, one month and five days after construction began. This was the first contingent of the 37<sup>th</sup> Division. By the time that the first section of the base was completed in early 1941, 39,929 troops were stationed at Camp Shelby (War Department 1941:3-6). Overall, statistics for WWII development at Camp Shelby are staggering. The US Government acquired approximately 360,000 acres for training; maneuver rights were obtained on an additional 400,000 acres (Camp Shelby Public Relations Office n.d.). At its World War II peak, the Army used over 1,600 square kilometers (1,000 square miles) for training purposes. Civilian contractors, employing as many as 17,000 workers, built more than 1,800 new buildings and 400 kilometers (250 miles) of roads at a cost of \$24 million dollars (Moore 2001). The military and civilian population at Camp Shelby at one time was more than 100,000.

The principal unit to train at Camp Shelby was the 38<sup>th</sup> Division. The division, first organized at Camp Shelby in WWI, consisted of National Guard troops from Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia. After WWI, the 38<sup>th</sup> Division reorganized as a unit of the US National Guard in March 1923, with its headquarters at the Indiana National Guard Armory in Indianapolis; the 38<sup>th</sup> was the only National Guard unit to have trained together as a unit every summer from 1923 to 1941, with its annual exercises at Fort Knox, KY. With the emerging build-up for WWII, the 38<sup>th</sup> Division began active Federal duty in January 1941. The troops, 9,000 strong, assembled at their home station armories on 17 January, then went to Camp Shelby (*Pictorial History* 1941). The 38<sup>th</sup> Division was located at the center of the base; Figure 8 is an aerial photograph of the Division's portion of Camp Shelby.

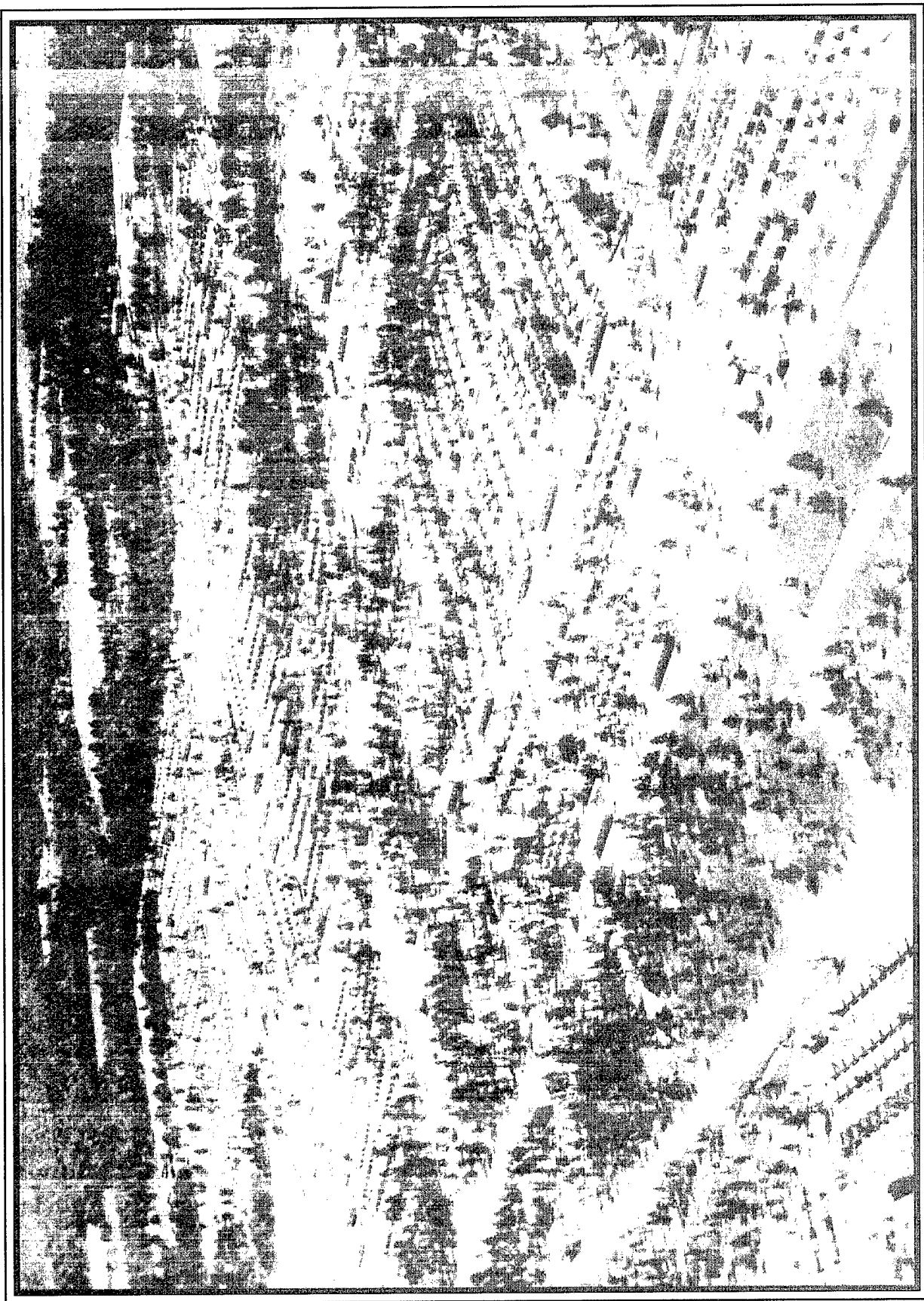


Figure 8. A 1941 aerial photograph of a portion of Camp Shelby, looking northeast.

Among other divisions and units housed at Camp Shelby during WWII, the base also housed a Prisoner of War (POW) camp. A camp was built for POWs by 1942, even though no POWs had arrived; instead, the stockades were first used for African American troops housed at Camp Shelby through early 1943 (Brooks 1942; Bryan 1943). By September of 1943, however, Camp Shelby was home to 2,297 German POWs (Birdsong 1943). The POW camp, which lay in the southeastern end of Camp Shelby, housed prisoners until 1945. Figure 9 presents a portion of an undated WWII map of Camp Shelby showing the POW stockade. In addition, a POW hospital was located in the northeastern section of Camp Shelby. None of the buildings associated with the POW camp at Camp Shelby have survived. Indeed, the only remnant of the POW presence is a swastika carved into the ground near the former POW hospital in the northeastern part of the base; an arrow was carved into the ground nearby, and pointed to the POW camp at the opposite corner of the base. Figure 10 presents a view of the swastika. Apparently, some of the POWs had hopes that German air planes would soon be flying over Mississippi.

### **Cold War Period**

After World War II, the camp again was closed. This closure was short lived. Very quickly after the end of WWII, Camp Shelby returned to use as a National Guard facility. After calling the National Guard into the Regular Army at the outset of World War II, the State of Mississippi created the State Guard in 1941. Immediately after the War, the State Guard units were deactivated, while the Federal Government reorganized the National Guard in October 1945. Guard units were still organized by state, but they were designed to be able

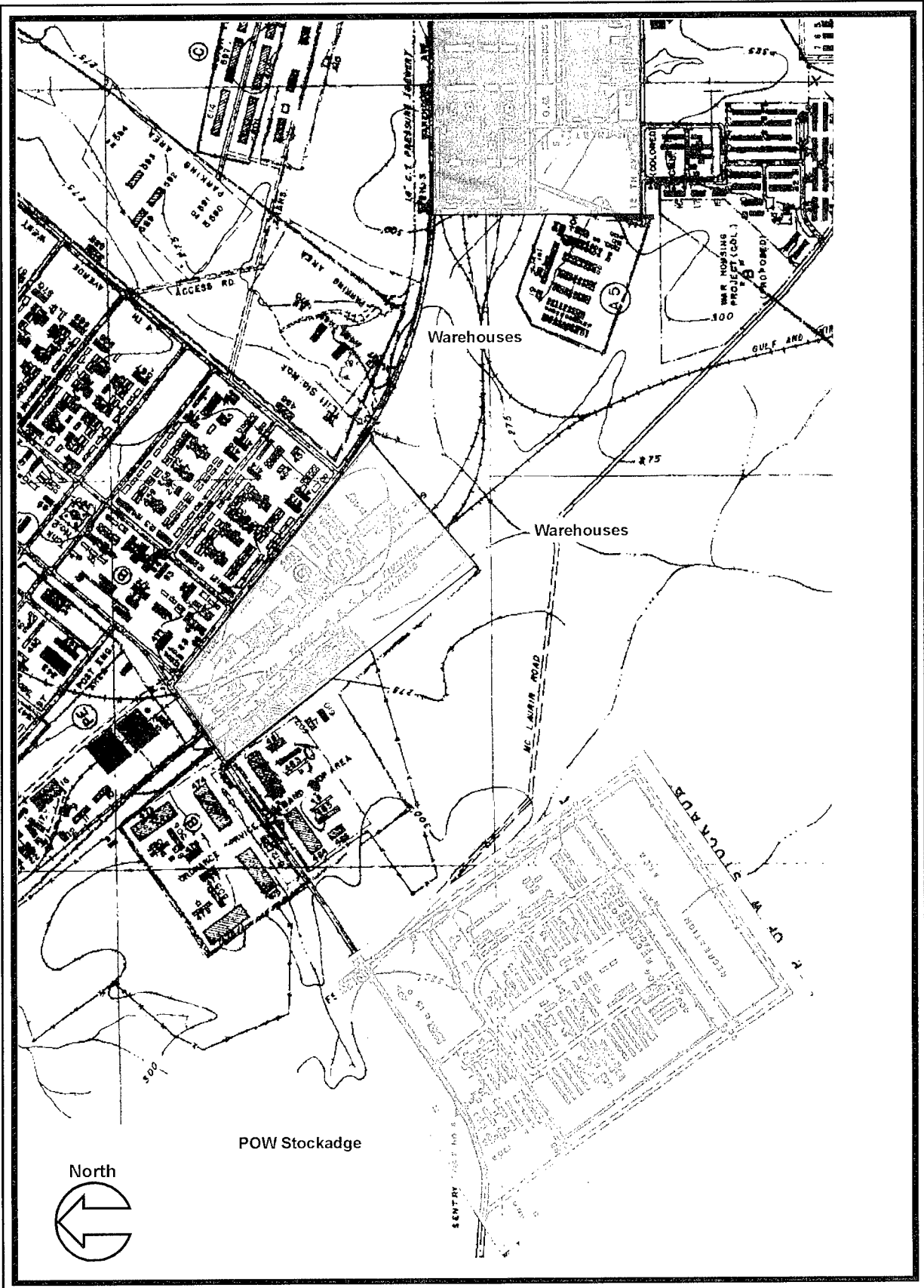


Figure 9. A portion of an undated WWII map of Camp Shelby showing the POW stockade and warehouses.



Figure 10. A view of the swastika carved into the ground at Camp Shelby by German Prisoners of War.

to furnish the Regular Army with immediate expansion (Wilson 1949). The Mississippi National Guard continued to hold the large summer field training exercises at Camp Shelby that began in 1944 and continued after the war.

The State worked actively to rebuild the Mississippi National Guard, and troop allotment made to the postwar Guard was twice that of the prewar Guard. According to Wilson (1949:7), “the National Guard of today is much more complicated and more heavily equipped than the prewar Guard.” By 1 July 1947, the Mississippi National Guard had 54 of the 67 units allotted to the state, with approximately 2,000 officers and enlisted men. By 1949, the Guard had 77 of the 80 units allotted, with 5,815 officers and enlisted men.

The increasing strength of the Mississippi National Guard after WWII created needs for new administrative, training, and storage facilities. A biannual summary of the Mississippi National Guard in 1949 described the arrangements that were worked out after the war:

Realizing the burden placed on the states in providing suitable shelter for personnel and storage facilities for the Federal property that would be provided these troops, the National Guard Bureau agreed to assist in providing these facilities. A major part of this assistance has been provided through a plan of granting right of entry and use to the National Guard of Federal Government owned or leased facilities, formerly used by the Departments of Army and Air Force, and by a program of construction of motor storage buildings on land leased to the state of Mississippi for 99 years.

Under the former plan, facilities at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, consisting of approximately fifty buildings, supporting utilities, and other improvements, are now being used to house the state maintenance shop and motor pool, supply activities of the United States Property and Disbursing Officer, and to provide adequate storage for a large amount of miscellaneous equipment that cannot be issued to the various Guard Units because of lack of adequate storage facilities at their home station (Wilson 1949:15-16).

Later in the 1940s, Camp Shelby was designated to house the Mississippi National Guard's maintenance shops, storage facilities, and warehouses (Wilson 1951:18).

At the close of WWII, the Federal government had a vast physical plant on its hands. The rapid mobilization of the Army in the early 1940s created enormous numbers of buildings of varying degrees of permanence. Clearly, not all of it could continue in use; the sheer number of buildings, along with the fact that many were designed to be temporary, mitigated against their reuse after the war. In late 1945, the Chief of Engineers released a study of the potential for post-war use of the Army's bases throughout the country. According to the report on Camp Shelby, there were facilities for 82,137 troops in temporary

hutments, and only 928 troops in more permanent Theater of Operations barracks. With the predominance of temporary buildings, the Chief of Engineers recommended against retaining Camp Shelby for postwar use.

The Federal government began selling off its excess war capacity shortly after WWII. Buildings, supplies such as plumbing and wiring, and other miscellaneous supplies were auctioned to local farmers, builders, and even cities. A sale of surplus equipment was planned for Camp Shelby in early January 1948. Figure 11 presents a 1948 advertisement for the sale. Nearly 500 buildings, with their attached equipment and fixtures, were listed for sale. Officials with the Mississippi National Guard placed urgent requests that not all of the Federal WWII buildings be sold, and that instead many be reserved for the Guard's use. The request placed in 1947 contained 12 buildings, including an officer's mess, four major general's and brigadier generals' quarters, a recreation building, a garage, two oil storage facilities, and two warehouses. In addition, the Mississippi National Guard requested two water tanks, five weapons magazines, a rifle and artillery range, and four additional warehouses (Coward 1948).

The Army had already identified several sets of buildings that would not be included in the sale. This included the buildings that the State of Mississippi built during the 1930s for the use of the Mississippi National Guard, including 63 buildings and five magazines. In addition, most of the buildings in the warehouse area along the railroad line and the waste water treatment plant were not included (Bushick 1948a; Bushick 1948b).

Civilian housing built for Camp Shelby also was converted to post-war use. This housing, which lay on the southwestern edge of the camp, contained two parts, one designed





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**Anyone Can Buy!** No Priorities Are Needed at This War Assets Administration

Buildings include: Barracks, Civilian Apartments, Day Rooms, Administration, Recreation, Motor

Repair, and various other types of buildings.

Inspect the buildings from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. any day, with the exception of Saturday,

Sundays and holidays, between December 29 thru January 12.

Buildings are sold with all the fixtures they now contain and are for off-site use only.

All sales will be final, on an "as is, where is" basis, subject to War Assets Administration rules

and regulations, and terms and conditions of sale.

A list of the buildings and copy of Sales Agreement may be obtained on the site or by addressing

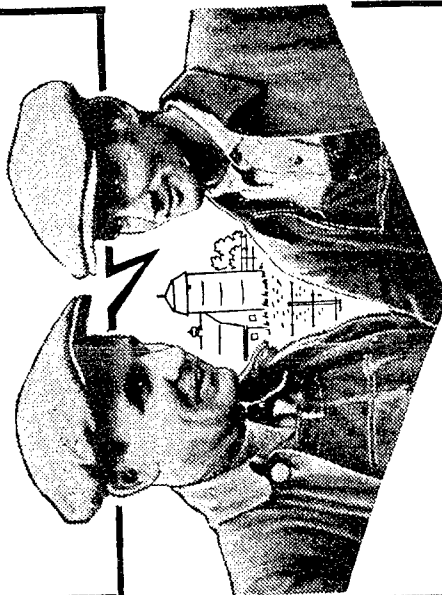
the office shown below.



7020 FRANKLIN AVENUE — STATION D  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

GP-362

"...and that's how I was able to  
go ahead with my building plans."



Many a southern farmer has found  
that he can save real money by  
buying government surplus build-  
ings at War Assets Administration  
Location Sales and converting them  
to his building and repair needs  
at home.

Plan now to inspect the buildings  
and be at the sale on January 13  
and 14.

**Here's all you do:**

Visit Camp Shelby, located near  
Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Get listings of buildings and Con-  
ditions of Sale.

• Inspect the Buildings December  
29, 1947 thru January 12, 1948.

• Attend Sale at Site on January  
13 & 14, 1948, 9:00 A. M.

• Bid on Buildings.

• Pay for It—Move It Intact—Or  
Dismantle It.

Figure 11. A 1948 advertisement for buildings and equipment to be sold at Camp Shelby (Camp Shelby Archives).

for African Americans and one for whites. The houses were similar in construction, featuring hollow tile terra cotta block construction. According to Farrar (1948), at some time prior to late 1948 the group of houses for African Americans was turned over to the Mississippi Southern College for use. In late 1948, the Mississippi National Guard petitioned for the use of the buildings constructed for the white civilian workers. An engineer's report in late 1948 notes that the 12 buildings which the Mississippi National Guard requested were "standing unguarded, with weeds and grass growing, windows and doors knocked out or falling down, all screens either rotted down or off, plumbing fixtures practically all gone, etc. These buildings were withdrawn by the War Dept. but left to the mercy of the weather, thievery and vandals" (Farrar 1948). Four of these buildings remain immediately outside the southern edge of Camp Shelby.

Camp Shelby continued in use as an important training facility for the Mississippi National Guard from the late 1940s to the present. During the Korean War Camp Shelby operated as an Emergency Railhead Facility, given its warehouse space and railroad connections. Since then, there have been several important building campaigns. In 1956, Camp Shelby was designated a permanent training facility by the Continental Army Command (Mississippi Military Department n.d.). In 1958, construction began on a large number of permanent barracks at Camp Shelby. These buildings remain, and Camp Shelby functions today as the primary training facility for the Mississippi Military Department.

## **Previous Investigations**

While seven historic resources investigations were conducted within the boundaries of Camp Shelby ( Keith and Jackson 1995, Mann 1994, and Reams 1993, 1995, 1996a, 1996b, McMakin et al. 1997) during the 1990s, only one survey of historic architectural resources at Camp Shelby was conducted.

### **Goodwin et al. 1993**

A reconnaissance level architectural survey of buildings slated for removal or alteration at Camp Shelby was carried out in 1992 and 1993. The work was carried out by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District. The survey included six historic architectural resources and the remains of a 26-building housing complex. An intensive architectural survey was carried out for the six historic architectural resources (Buildings 666, 5590, 6556, 6677, 6680, and 6688). Four of these buildings were constructed during World War II as shop/maintenance facilities and warehouses. All of the buildings were designed as temporary facilities. A 1986 Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement was signed by the Department of Defense, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers regarding World War II temporary buildings. One example of all major World War II era temporary buildings was documented to the standards of the Historic American Building Survey and Historic American Engineering Record as a stipulation of this agreement. The two post war buildings (Buildings 666 and 5590) were recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No further management action regarding these six historic

architectural resources was recommended. The remains of the 26 building housing complex were surveyed intensively. The complex and the individual buildings were recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No further management action regarding this complex or the individual buildings was recommended.

## Chapter III: Results and Recommendations

### Introduction

The Principal Investigator conducted an intensive architectural survey as defined in Chapter I. The Architectural Historian identified 33 buildings and structures as historic architectural resources (see Figure 1). These resources range in date of construction from 1940 to 1955. As military buildings, the historic architectural resources fit into several categories, including residences, warehouses, garages, storage facilities, maintenance facilities, ammunition storage bunkers, and wastewater treatment plants. Table 1 presents an inventory of the historic architectural resources identified during the intensive architectural survey. Most of the buildings and structures included in the intensive architectural survey lack historical significance. Few of the buildings and structures meet the criteria, discussed in Chapter I, which would make them eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). However, we recommend one structure eligible for the NRHP. We recommend the remaining 32 historic architectural resources not eligible for the NRHP. A discussion of these resources will conclude this chapter. Further management consideration of the resources recommended not eligible for the NRHP is not warranted.

From WWI through 1945, the principal mission of Camp Shelby was training, and it was one of the largest primary training facilities in the nation. This mission was restored in the mid-1950s, and continues to the present. In terms of the built environment, this mission called for places to live, eat, and learn. Much of the mission, clearly, is carried on out-of-doors. Many of the buildings erected during the 1930s and early 1940s are, therefore,

Table 1. WWII and Cold War Historic Architectural Resources at Camp Shelby.

<u>Building Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Historic Use</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>NRHP Status</u>
350	Lee Avenue West	Club	1949	Not eligible
621	Forrest Avenue	Storage	1955	Not eligible
900	Jackson Avenue	Residential	1953	Not eligible
976	Jackson Avenue	Residential	1954	Not eligible
5105	Second Street	Ammunition Storage	1942	Not eligible
5106	Second Street	Ammunition Storage	1942	Not eligible
5107	Second Street	Ammunition Storage	1942	Not eligible
5108	Second Street	Ammunition Storage	1942	Not eligible
5109	Second Street	Ammunition Storage	1942	Not eligible
<b>5590-5596</b>	<b>29<sup>th</sup> Street</b>	<b>Wastewater Treatment</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>Eligible</b>
6509	Warehouse Avenue	Warehouse	1941	Not eligible
6510	Warehouse Avenue	Warehouse	1941	Not eligible
6517	Warehouse Avenue	Maintenance	1940	Not eligible
6518	Warehouse Avenue	Warehouse	1940	Not eligible
6519	Warehouse Avenue	Warehouse	1940	Not eligible
6520	Warehouse Avenue	Warehouse	1940	Not eligible
6521	Warehouse Avenue	Fire Station	1952	Not eligible
6553	Railroad	Warehouse	1943	Not eligible
6554	Railroad	Warehouse	1943	Not eligible
6555	Railroad	Warehouse	1943	Not eligible
6556	Railroad	Warehouse	1943	Not eligible
6559	Lee Avenue	Garage	1940	Not eligible
6631	Railroad	Warehouse	1948	Not eligible
6632	Railroad	Warehouse	1948	Not eligible
6633	Railroad	Warehouse	1948	Not eligible
6634	Railroad	Warehouse	1948	Not eligible
6642	Railroad	Storage	1948	Not eligible
6681	Lee Avenue	Garage	1944	Not eligible
6682	Lee Avenue	Storage	1941	Not eligible
6684	Lee Avenue	Maintenance	1940	Not eligible
6685	Lee Avenue	Garage	1940	Not eligible
6701	Transportation Avenue	Armory	1950	Not eligible
6890	Warehouse Avenue	Storage	1942	Not eligible
	16 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Incinerator	1942	Not eligible

residences of various forms, post exchanges, chapels, latrines, and offices. In addition, the presence of vast numbers of numbers of troop during WWII called for extensive infrastructure facilities, including wastewater treatment plants, sewer lines, and incinerators.

Camp Shelby is located on two main rail lines. Military planners during WWII took advantage of this access to transportation routes, and constructed buildings associated with the shipment of supplies, materiel, and troops. Primarily, these facilities included warehouses, located close to the rail lines, along with loading docks and platforms.

For a brief period during the early years of the Cold War, but only tangentially associated with the geopolitical issues of the Cold War, Camp Shelby served as the principal maintenance site for the Mississippi National Guard. From the late 1940s to the early 1950s, Camp Shelby's mission changed from training to repair and storage of materiel, in particular the Guard's heavy equipment. This shift in mission obviously drew upon traditions at Camp Shelby, but the increased activity called for additional facilities such as maintenance shops, garages, and additional storage buildings.

## **Properties Eligible for the NRHP**

### **Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1**

Facilities 5590-5596, also known as Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1, constitute one of the two wastewater treatment facilities at Camp Shelby (see Figure 7). While both facilities are extant, only one is operational. An abandoned and partially deteriorated wastewater treatment plant lies on the southeastern portion of the base near 19<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Both of these plants were constructed in 1940, during the earliest construction activities at

Camp Shelby in WWII. With hundreds of thousands of Army officers and enlisted men stationed at camps throughout the nation at any given time during WWII, an adequate supply of potable water was an important undertaking. In addition to products of Army planning, the wastewater treatment plants at Camp Shelby took part in a tradition of pride in providing clean and healthy drinking water that was created in WWI.

Camp Shelby's existing wastewater treatment plant, comprising Facilities 5590-5596, is a multi-component site located in the north-central portion of the base at the north end of 28<sup>th</sup> Street. The plant consists of three concrete tanks, two clarifier ponds, two aeration basins, a control house, and other small supporting buildings and structures. The plant lies on a sloping area, with the three tanks on the slope, and the drying beds, clarifiers, aeration basins, and pump house on a level area at the base. The drying beds are apparently no longer in use, but the other parts of the plant remain in active use. Figures 12 and 13 present views of Facilities 5590-5596.

The materials used in the plant include primarily brick and concrete. The three tanks, the base of the drying beds, and the subterranean frame of the clarifiers and aeration basins are constructed of concrete, while the control house and other associated buildings are constructed of brick. The plant uses an "activated sludge" process of sewage treatment, developed in England between 1912 and 1915, which calls for the use of compressed air in a wastewater tank. The air creates increased circulation as well as a higher level of oxygen, and thereby fosters greater biological activity. The result was cleaner water than in earlier methods (Kuranda et al. 1995:184).



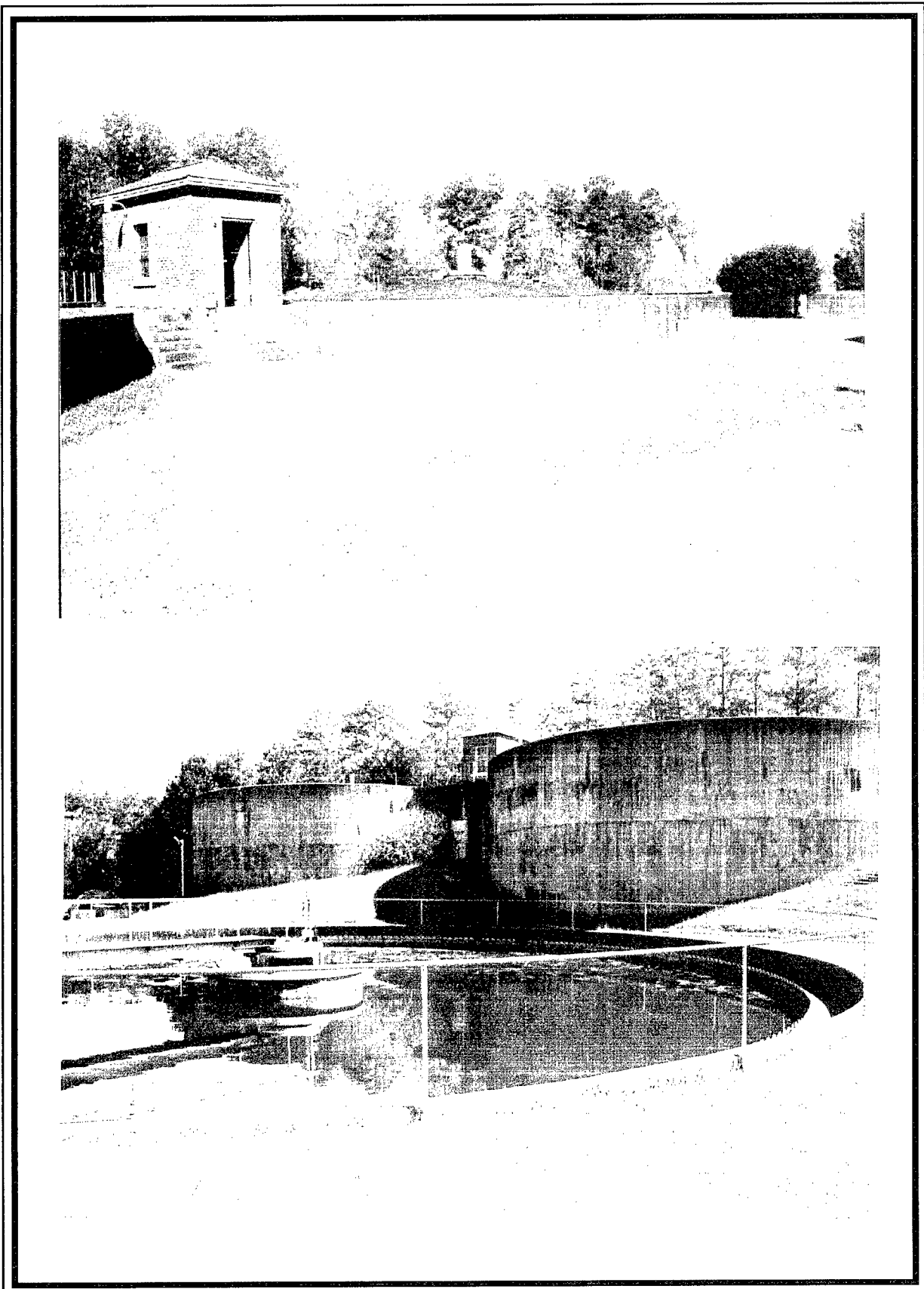


Figure 12. Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1. Top: Building 5592, looking northwest:  
Bottom: clarifier, looking north.

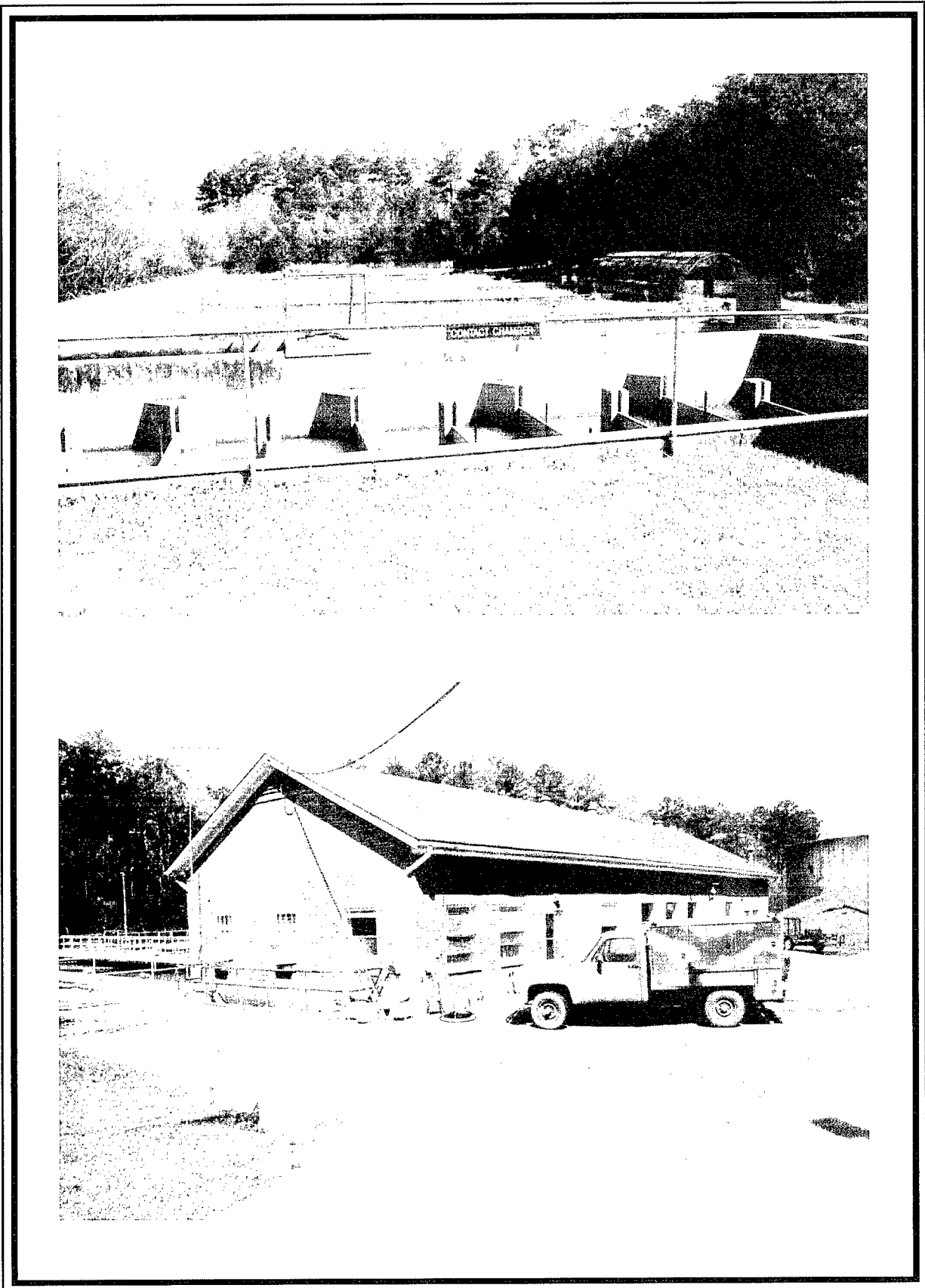


Figure 13. Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1. Top: drying beds, looking north; Bottom: Building 5590, looking northwest.

The Army built 108 sewage treatment systems during WWII (Kuranda et al. 1995:201). It is unknown how many of these plants are extant, and of these, how many are intact and continue to function. It is unlikely, however, that many have retained a similar level of integrity and condition. None are known to exist in Mississippi. Wastewater treatment plants were vital to the successful operation of a military training facility, particularly one on the scale of Camp Shelby during WWII. In this sense, wastewater treatment plants are vital to the mission of a primary training facility. We recommend Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A (Military) and C (Engineering).

While there are no direct threats to Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1, the nature of such facilities requires regular upgrades and alterations. We recommend that the Mississippi National Guard (MNG), in coordination with the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), develop of a management plan for Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1 as a historic property. This plan should be flexible, and should include a list of improvements and alterations to the plant that will not require oversight by the SHPO. All changes to the plant should be documented. If the ongoing mission of the MNG will require the demolition of Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1, we recommend that the MNG develop a mitigation plan in coordination with the SHPO. This mitigation plan should include Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) level documentation of the plant.

## **Historic Architectural Resources Recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP**

Like most military bases throughout the nation, the architectural resources at Camp Shelby contain a mixture of standardized and unique buildings. The Architectural Historian identified all buildings built during WWII and the Cold War (1940-1955) and surveyed them individually. Table 1 lists all of the individual buildings surveyed during this project. However, as many of the buildings are repetitive, standardized types, the standardized buildings will be discussed first, followed by a discussion of the few unique buildings.

### **Ammunition Storage Facilities**

Five WWII ammunition storage facilities remain on Camp Shelby; these include Buildings 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, and 5109. These five buildings are part of a self-contained ammunition storage area located southeast of the main cantonment area. This area also contains 15 ammunition storage facilities built in the 1970s. The five WWII ammunition storage facilities included in the intensive architectural survey were built in 1942. They lie in a row along Second Street, each one lying perpendicular to the road. Figure 14 (top) presents a view of Second Street showing the row of ammunition storage facilities.

Each ammunition storage facility is rectangular in plan with a central entrance on the narrow end facing the street. The facility consists of a reinforced concrete core, the top of which is covered with a thick layer of earth. The front and back of each facility is formed by a steel facade with a central double door in the front. Vertical reinforcements divide the front and rear facades. Figure 14 (bottom) presents a representative view of an ammunition storage facility.

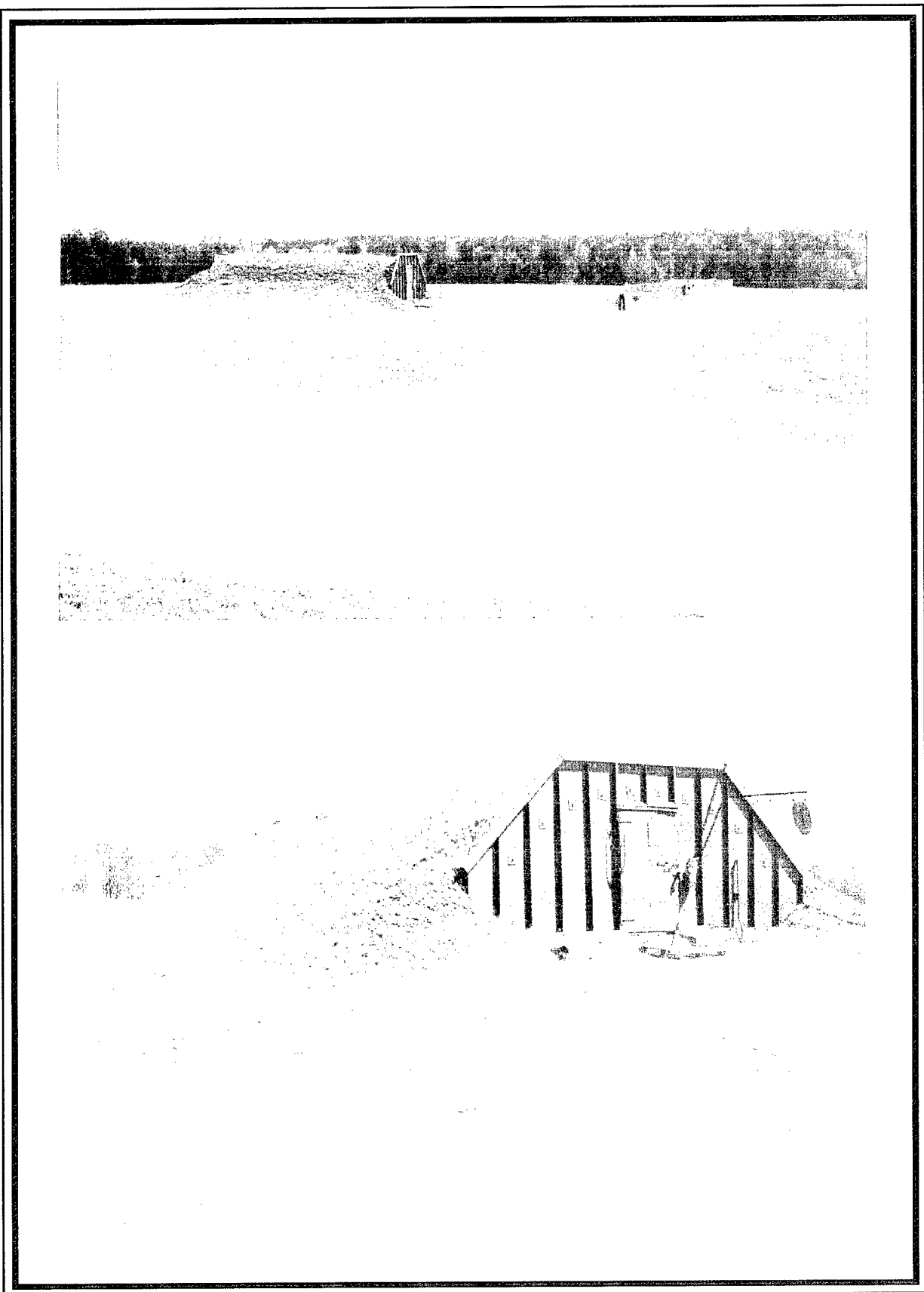


Figure 14. Ammunition Storage Facilities. Top: Buildings 5105-5109, looking southeast;  
Bottom: Building 5105, looking southeast.

The five ammunition storage facilities are apparently in good condition and have retained good integrity. However, they lack intrinsic architectural significance; moreover, they are not associated with any significant architectural or historical developments. We recommend the ammunition storage facilities at Camp Shelby (Buildings 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, and 5109) not eligible for the NRHP.

### **Warehouses**

Warehouses were an important adjunct to the mission of Camp Shelby during WWII. The camp was deliberately located along two railroad lines in WWI to facilitate the shipment of goods, supplies, and troops. Warehouses were built close to the railroad lines to store various supplies that came into the camp by the railroad or were awaiting shipment. While none of the WWI warehouses survived, Camp Shelby's WWII warehouses were given a similar orientation.

Early in the Cold War, as discussed in Chapter II above, Camp Shelby's mission changed; in the late 1940s Camp Shelby served as an Emergency Railhead Facility, with a mission of storage and repair. This required the construction of new warehouse facilities.

Two sets of warehouses, incorporating 13 buildings, survive on Camp Shelby, both in the southern portion of the base along the railroad lines. The two sets of buildings reflect the two periods of warehouse construction. Buildings 6509, 6510, 6518, 6519, 6520, 6553, 6554, 6555, and 6556 were built during WWII, in 1940-1941. These buildings are arranged in two related clusters that lie to the east of the main gate. Four of the warehouses, Buildings 6553-6556, are lined along the south side of a short spur immediately east of Lee Avenue.

Five other warehouses, Buildings 6509, 6510, 6518, 6519, and 6520, are located on the north side of a longer spur from the Main Line Illinois Central Railroad slightly farther to the east from Lee Avenue.

Buildings 6631, 6632, 6633, and 6634 lie on both sides of the Main Line Illinois Central Railroad immediately west of Lee Avenue. These buildings were built in 1948, during the early Cold War era. They are barely distinguishable from the earlier warehouses.

Each of the thirteen warehouses is a one-story frame building with corrugated metal siding, and is raised approximately three feet above the ground on a concrete foundation. The roofs are clad in modern composition shingles. The warehouses typically contain two types of doors: single metal doors beneath corrugated metal awnings, and metal roll-type single garage doors. The windows are primarily multi-pane industrial windows. Figure 15 presents views of representative warehouses.

All of the warehouses at Camp Shelby are clearly related to the railroads. There are slight variations, however, in the specific relationship between the rail line and the buildings. The WWII warehouses lie on one side of the railroad lines only. Six of the eight warehouses from WWII lie with their long sides facing the tracks; two warehouses lie perpendicular to the tracks. The four Cold War warehouses, however, line both sides of the tracks, two on the north side and two on the south. Figure 16 presents a view of the Cold War warehouses. This may represent a slight shift in the role of the warehouses from WWII to the Cold War. During WWII, shipment by rail to Camp Shelby was important but was not vital to the mission. In the early years of the Cold War, however, Camp Shelby served as an Emergency

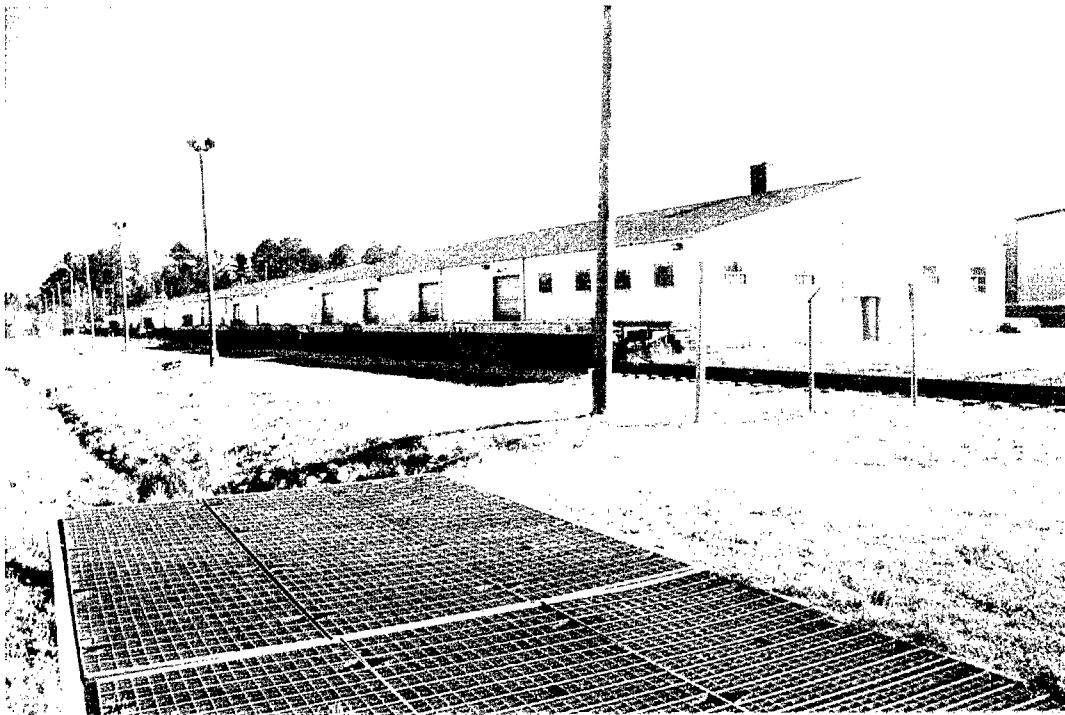
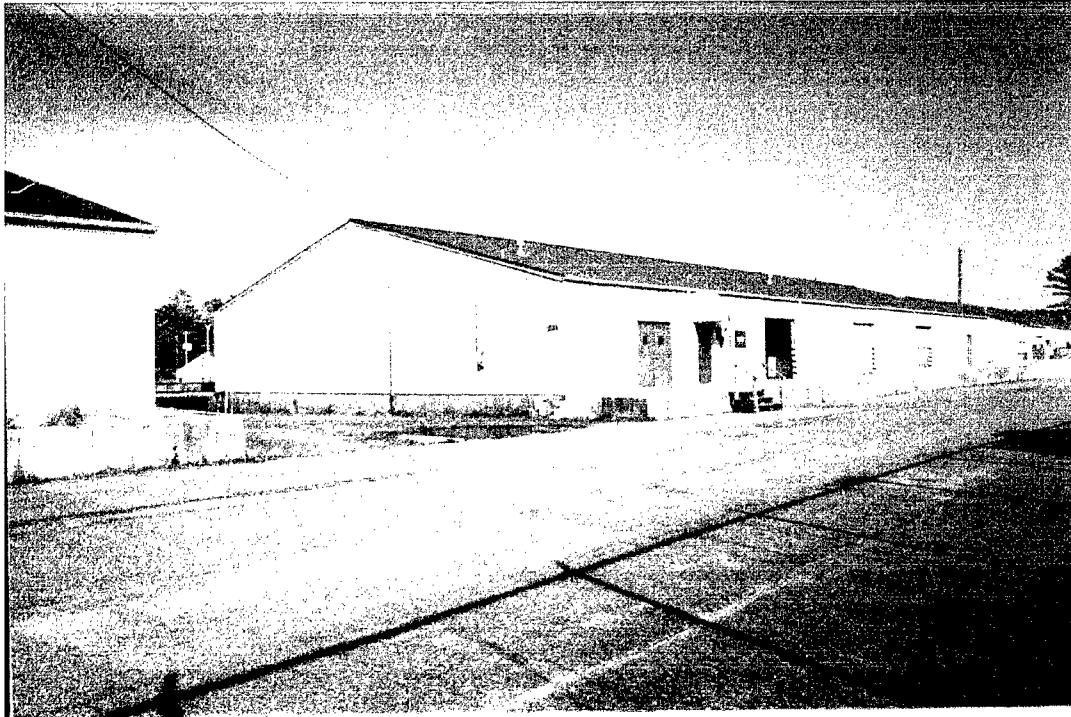


Figure 15. Warehouses. Top: Building 6555, looking northeast; Bottom: Buildings 6556-6553, looking southeast.



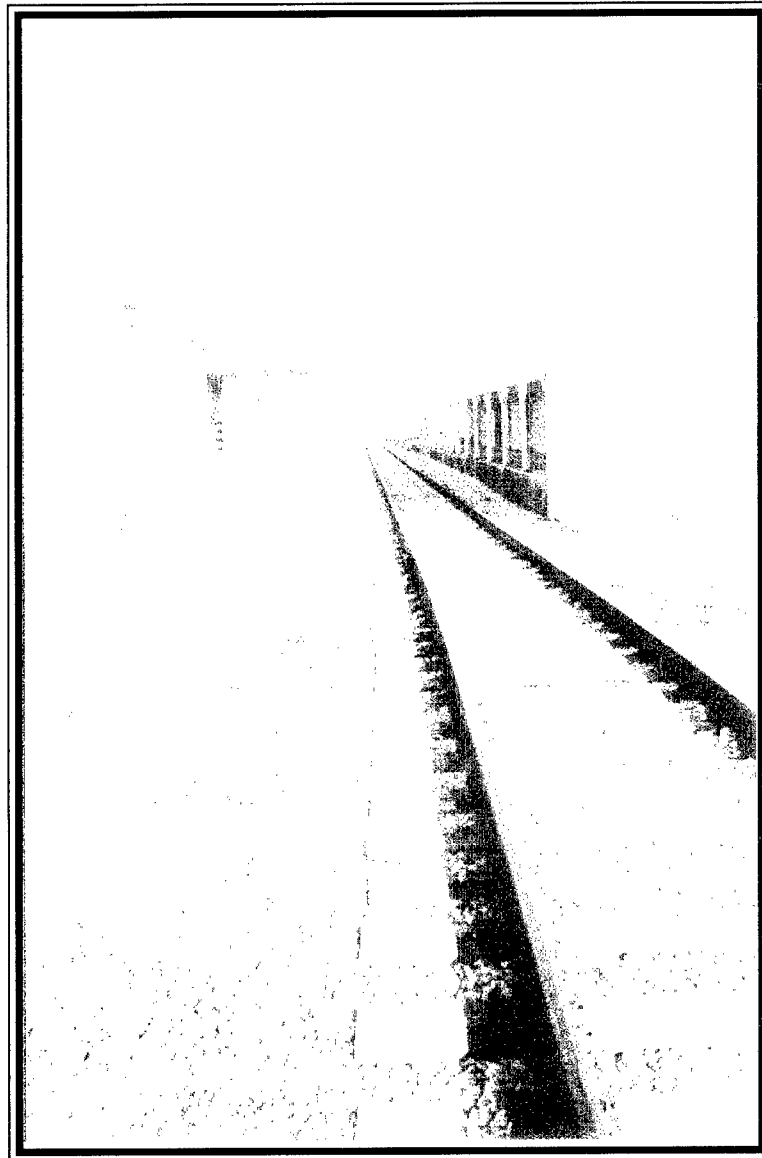


Figure 16. Warehouses. Buildings 6633 and 6634, looking southeast.

Railhead Facility, and shipment by rail was central to the base's mission; warehouses that were closer together and with more direct access to the rail lines would be more efficient.

Despite the important role that warehouses played in WW II and the early Cold War period, the twelve warehouses that remain at Camp Shelby lack additional historical or architectural significance. These are standardized buildings that have been altered over the

years with new doors, occasional new windows, and new roofs. In addition, while they were important to Camp Shelby's mission, they are not associated with any historically significant events or developments either in a military or an architectural context. We recommend the 13 warehouses at Camp Shelby (Buildings 6509, 6510, 6518, 6519, 6520, 6553, 6554, 6555, 6556, 6631, 6632, 6633, and 6634) not eligible for the NRHP.

### **Maintenance Facilities**

Two maintenance facilities are included in the intensive architectural survey: Buildings 6517 and 6684. Both buildings were built in 1940, in the first wave of development during WWII. The two buildings exhibit the same plan and design; they differ only in their exterior cladding. Both of the maintenance facilities are one story rectangular frame buildings with shallow gable roofs and essentially open floor plans. Both buildings sit directly on the ground with a concrete floor.

Apparently, Building 6517 is in original condition. It is clad in corrugated metal siding, with an old composition shingle roof. The long side features three double garage doors that slide open on top rollers. One narrow end features two small windows in the gable, while the other narrow end has no openings. Figure 17 (top) presents a view of Building 6517. Building 6684 was built according to the same plan, but its exterior has been reclad. The walls are now clad in asbestos shingles, while the roof is clad in modern composition shingles. There is now a single door on the long side of the building. Figure 17 (bottom) presents a view of Building 6684.

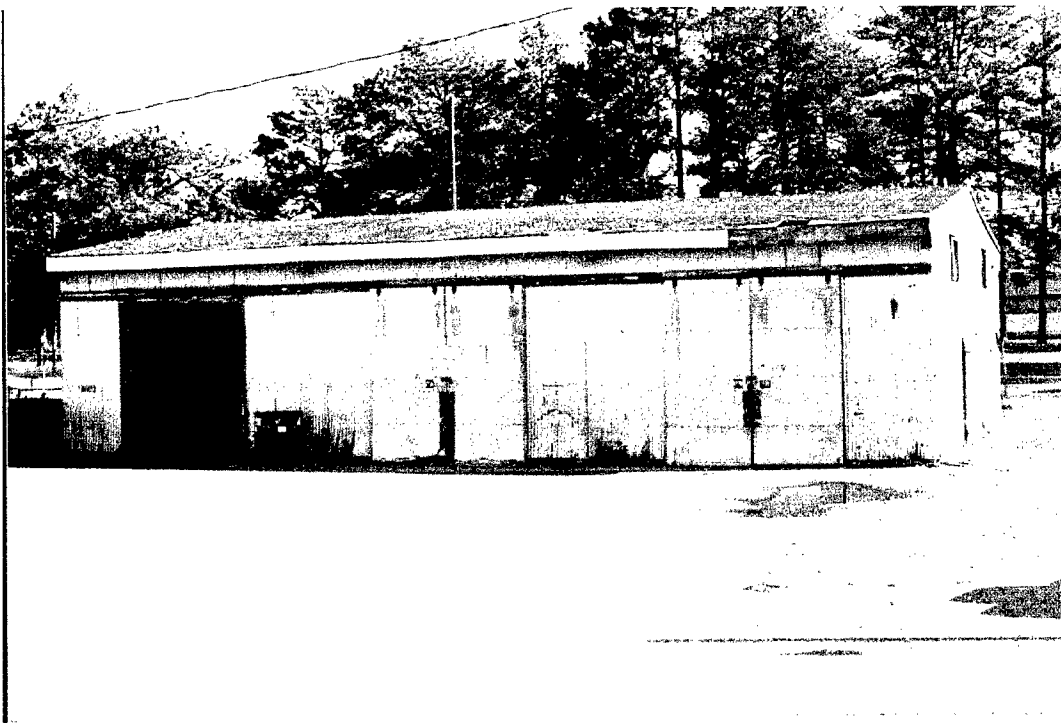


Figure 17. Maintenance facilities. Top: Building 6517, looking northwest; Bottom: Building 6684, looking northeast.

Even though Building 6517 has retained good integrity, both of the WWII maintenance facilities that remain at Camp Shelby lack additional historical or architectural significance. These are standardized buildings, one of which has been altered over the years with new doors, new windows, and new roofs. In addition, while both were important to Camp Shelby's mission, they had only a supportive role and are not associated with any historically significant events or developments either in a military or an architectural context. We recommend the two maintenance facilities at Camp Shelby (Buildings 6517 and 6684) not eligible for the NRHP.

### **Garages**

Two garages are included in the intensive architectural survey: Buildings 6559 and 6681. Both garages were built during WWII. Building 6559 was built in 1940, and Building 6681 was built in 1944. Built at different times, the two buildings feature different plans and apparently were designed for different purposes. Building 6559 is a tall one story frame building with a rectangular plan. The building is clad in asbestos shingle siding and features a modern composition shingle roof. The long side features three vertical roll single garage doors grouped closely together at one end. The narrow end features a single door. The building rests on a concrete slab. Figure 18 (top) presents a view of Building 6559.

Building 6681 is a long narrow low frame building resting directly on the concrete parking area. The long side is open with ten bays divided by narrow wood piers, each of which is supported by diagonal brackets. The enclosed sides of the building are clad in

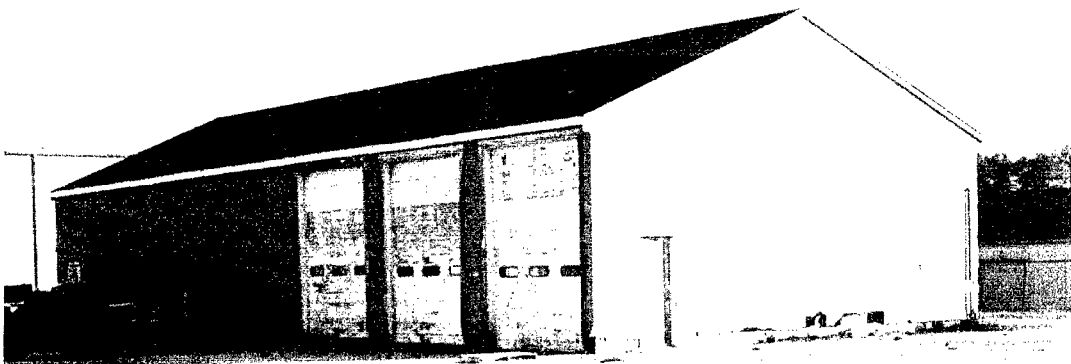
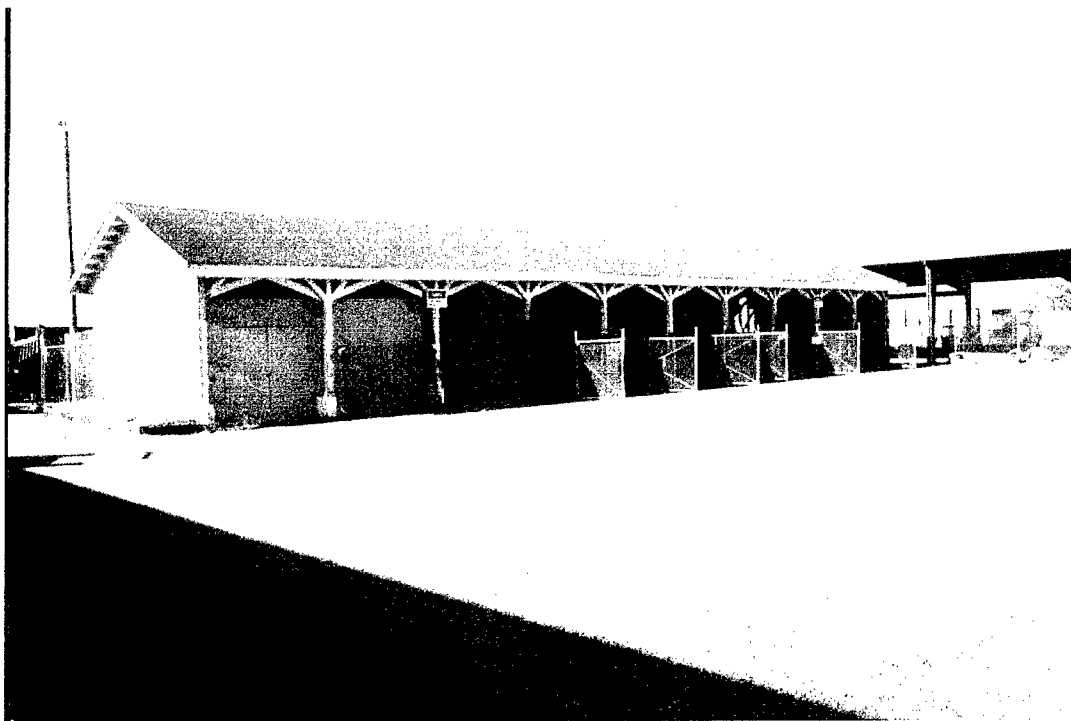


Figure 18. Garages. Top: Building 6559, looking northeast; Bottom: Building 6681, looking northeast.

asbestos shingle siding, while the roof is clad in modern composition shingles. Figure 18 (bottom) presents a view of Building 6681.

Buildings 6559 and 6681 retain only fair integrity, as both have new siding and roof materials. Also, it is unclear if the placement of the garage doors on Building 6559 is the original configuration. Both of the garages included in the intensive architectural survey lack historical or architectural significance. These are standardized buildings that have been altered over the years with new doors, new windows, and new roofs. In addition, while both were important to Camp Shelby's mission, they had only a supportive role and are not associated with any historically significant events or developments either in a military or an architectural context. We recommend the two garages at Camp Shelby (Buildings 6559 and 6681) not eligible for the NRHP.

### **Storage Facilities**

Two storage facilities are included in the intensive architectural survey: Buildings 6642 and 6890. Building 6890 was built in 1942, and is located at the eastern end of Warehouse Avenue near the Motor Pool. Building 6642 was built in 1948, and is located in a row of storage buildings at the far southwestern end of the base near the Main Line Illinois Central Railroad.

The two buildings were built according to vastly different plans. Building 6890 is a large rectangular building, presumably frame, and originally was located on a spur of the railroad; the rails have since been removed. The building is one story tall. The long side of the building faced the railroad, and features a loading platform, approximately four feet high.

The platform is shaded by the roof, which is cantilevered beyond the side of the building. This side features a single garage door which slides on horizontal runners, and three single doors. The exterior walls are clad in buff concrete, and the roof features modern composition shingles. Figure 19 (top) presents a view of Building 6890.

Building 6642 is a quonset hut. The building is rectangular in plan, while its structure is formed by a single barrel vault. The exterior walls, which also serve as the structure, are formed of whitewashed corrugated metal. A single modern garage door is in the center of the narrow end, and is flanked by a single modern metal door. Building 6642 lies in a group of four quonset huts, but is the only one built before 1960. Figure 19 (bottom) presents a view of Building 6642.

Buildings 6642 and 6890 retain fair to good integrity. Despite their unique appearances, however, both of the storage facilities which are included in the intensive architectural survey lack historical or architectural significance. These are standardized buildings that have been altered over the years with new doors, new windows, and new roofs. In addition, while both were important to Camp Shelby's mission, they had only a supportive role and are not associated with any historically significant events or developments either in a military or an architectural context. We recommend the two storage facilities at Camp Shelby (Buildings 6642 and 6890) not eligible for the NRHP.

## **Residences**

During WWII, and in the post-1956 development of Camp Shelby as a MNG facility, the vast majority of buildings were residences. During WWII, however, most of the

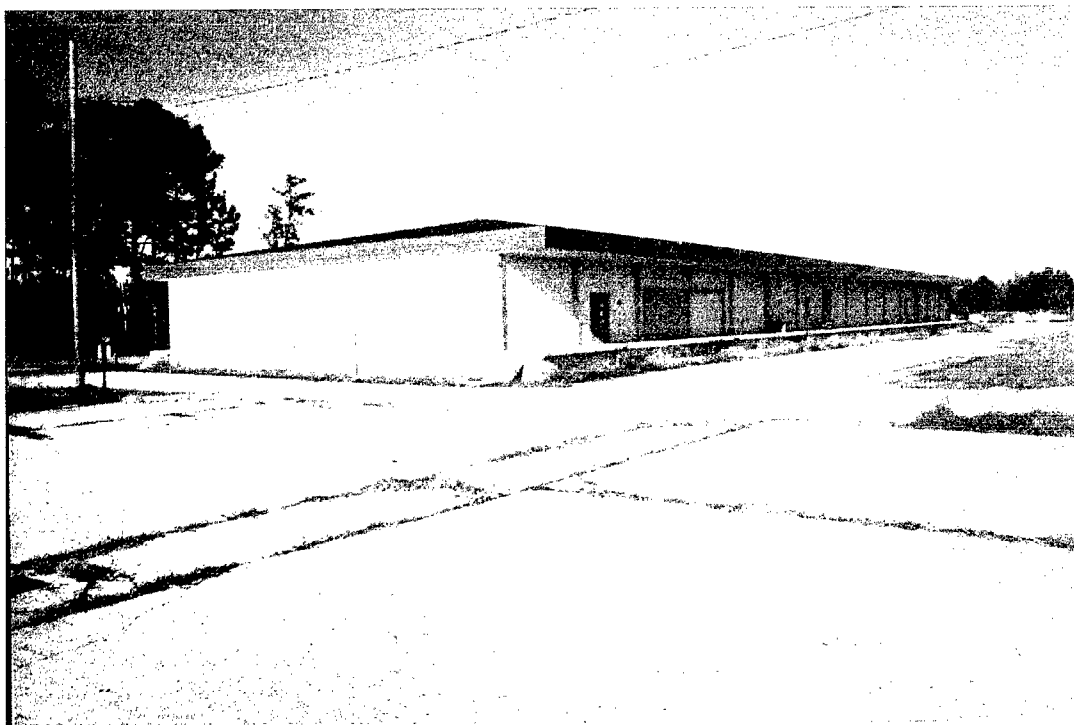


Figure 19. Storage facilities. Top: Building 6890, looking northeast; Bottom: Building 6642, looking northwest.



residences were hutments, or tents with partial wooden sides (see Figure 5). Other residences during WWII were simple wood frame barracks that were classified as temporary. No WWII residences survive at Camp Shelby.

As noted in Chapter II above, Camp Shelby was reactivated in 1948 as an Emergency Railhead Facility. In 1956, Camp Shelby was designated a permanent training facility by the Continental Army Command (Mississippi Military Department n.d.), and in 1958 construction began on a large number of permanent barracks at Camp Shelby. These buildings remain, but are outside the scope of this project.

However, two residences constructed in the early 1950s are within the scope of this intensive architectural survey. Buildings 900 and 976 are located in the northwestern section of Camp Shelby, near the Commander's House, which is listed on the NRHP. Building 900 is a low, one story rectangular building constructed of concrete blocks built in 1953. The main facade is located on one of the long sides of the building. The facade is symmetrical, with a central double door beneath a corrugated metal awning. The door is flanked on each side by six window bays with a double window. The double windows are square with a single pane. One of the narrow ends of the building features an off-center modern double door, while the other narrow end contains an off-center modern single door. The roof is clad in modern composition shingles, and overhangs the long sides of the building. Figure 20 (top) presents a view of Building 900.

Building 976 is an H-shaped complex built in 1954. The building is constructed of concrete block walls surmounted by a cross gable roof clad in modern composition shingles. The complex consists of two long rectangular front-gabled buildings with a short side-gabled



Figure 20. Residential buildings. Top: Building 900, looking north; Bottom: Building 976, looking northwest.

building between them; the three parts are connected by enclosed walkways. The facades of the two long buildings are symmetrical. One features a central single door flanked on each side by a four-part window, each with a single modern pane; the other contains only a central single door. The cross building features narrow multiple windows beneath the eave. Figure 20 (bottom) presents a view of Building 976.

Both residential buildings retain good integrity. However, both of the residences included in the intensive architectural survey lack historical or architectural significance. Both buildings had only a supportive role and are not associated with any historically significant events or developments either in a military or an architectural context. We recommend the two residences at Camp Shelby (Buildings 900 and 976) not eligible for the NRHP.

### **Building 6521**

Building 6521 was constructed in 1952 as a fire station. As such it is essentially a garage, a long one story rectangular building with two wide single garage doors on one of the long sides. It is located along the railroad tracks in the southern portion of the base. The exterior walls are constructed of concrete block, with individual bays articulated by pilasters of concrete block. In addition to the two garage doors, the long side of the building features three irregularly spaced single doors and three sets of windows. The windows are multi-pane industrial windows that have been painted; however, similar windows on the narrow ends and the rear of the building remain clear. The most distinctive aspect of the building is a two story tower with a pyramidal roof that projects from the rear of the building facing the

the railroad tracks. The second story of the tower is clad in vinyl siding. Figure 21 presents a view of Building 6521.

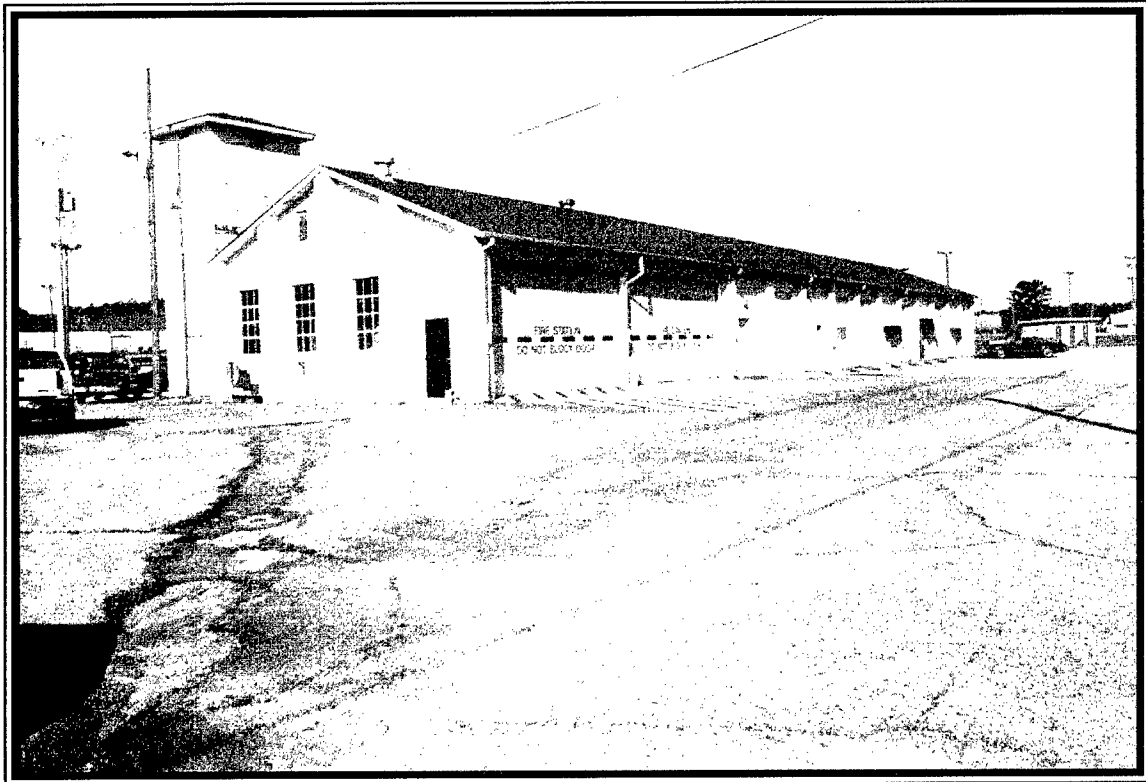


Figure 21. Building 6521, looking southwest.

Building 6521 served a unique purpose at Camp Shelby when it was constructed, as the base's only fire station. In addition, the building retains fair to good integrity. However, Building 6521 lacks historical or architectural significance. While important to the ongoing safety of Camp Shelby, the building is not associated with any historically significant events or developments either in a military or an architectural context. We recommend Building 6521 not eligible for the NRHP.

## **Building 350**

Building 350 was built in 1949 to serve as an officer's club. The building is located on Lee Avenue north of 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue. This is a large, two story front gable building constructed of concrete block. The facade features a central entrance on the first floor, with three single windows on the right side of the second floor. The windows are double hung with modern one-over-one panes. The sides of building are divided into five bays with four single windows and a central single door on the first floor and five single windows on the second floor. The entrance is extensively altered with the addition of a projecting one story entranceway. The entranceway covers approximately one-third of the width of the facade, and is covered by a mono-pitch triangular roof clad in raised seam metal. Figure 22 presents a view of Building 350.

Building 350 served a unique purpose at Camp Shelby when it was constructed, as the base's club. However, Building 350 retains only fair to poor integrity; it also lacks historical or architectural significance. While it was important in serving the recreational needs of the personnel stationed at Camp Shelby, the building is not associated with any historically significant events or developments either in a military or an architectural context. The building was converted for use as a museum, but it is now vacant. We recommend Building 350 not eligible for the NRHP.

## **Incinerator**

Three incinerators were constructed during WWII. The three structures are adjacent to each other, and are located north of what is now C Avenue. They were in place by 1941.



Figure 22. Building 350, looking northwest.

The three incinerators are now abandoned, and two of them are largely deteriorated and overgrown with vegetation. However, one remains nearly intact and accessible. The incinerator is located on sloping ground off the road. It is constructed of concrete. The roof lies just above the grade at the top of the slope, with square openings in the top. The bulk of the incinerator is built into the slope, and access to the lower level is gained by walking down the slope. The lower section is largely open, with a staircase along one wall providing access to the upper level. Figure 23 provides a view of the interior of the incinerator.

The incinerator at Camp Shelby is a distinctive structure, and clearly served a vital purpose to the ongoing health and safety of the camp. However, the incinerator is in fair to poor condition; moreover, its integrity of setting is compromised, as it was designed to be



Figure 23. Incinerator, interior detail.

a part of a complex. The remaining structures that formed the complex are largely deteriorated. Little remains of the original incinerator complex. Despite its interest, we recommend the incinerator at Camp Shelby not eligible for the NRHP.

## Landscape Features

### Overview

Camp Shelby lacks many of the more distinctive and formal aspects of landscape design that characterize some military installations. In part, this is due to the fact that Camp Shelby, with the exception of a row of buildings along Jackson Avenue West, was largely rebuilt in the early years of WWII rather than in the 1920s or 1930s. In the years between

WWI and WWII, all branches of the military drew upon civilian expertise in creating new bases. The Army took the lead in this endeavor, following the 1926 Army Housing Act. With funding from the Army Housing Act of 1926 in place, the Construction Services of the Army's Quartermaster Corps began planning on a large scale. The Progressive impulse of the early twentieth century found a comfortable home in this branch, as it provided a chance for planners to implement the latest ideals in civilian neighborhoods in a more complete fashion than might be possible elsewhere. The plan was to create and control a specific environment in the assumption that the environment would in turn shape the residents. Orderly, well-planned, and aesthetically pleasing surroundings would result in happy, productive, and well-adjusted residents. Major General (MG) Frank Cheatham, the Quartermaster General, provided the overall design while assembling a team of architects and planners to carry out his ideals. Under the direction of George B. Ford, "Advisory City Planner" for the Quartermaster Corps, the Army constructed several bases throughout the nation that were patterned on modern residential subdivisions. Ford drew upon ideas promoted a generation earlier by Frederick Law Olmsted, who advocated designing neighborhoods in such a way that the buildings fit clearly into the existing terrain, and giving the spatial arrangement of buildings as naturalistic an appearance as possible.

The critical manpower demands associated with America's entrance into WWII, however, forced a rapid build-up of the nation's military bases. Both new bases and new sections of existing bases emerged on the national landscape nearly overnight. These buildings were, of necessity, standardized in plan and simple to construct. With the exception of a small set of buildings that the MNG built in the late 1930s, all of Camp



Shelby was built during this period of rapid mobilization and construction. As noted above in Chapter II, the landscape architect Prentiss French contributed planning services to the base, but had very little influence in the overall base design. As a result, Camp Shelby lacks a formal landscape design.

### **Command and Residential Areas**

There are, however, clear evidences of planning, although they are a result of efficiency and necessity rather than more uplifting plans. The main residential areas of the base followed the new State Route 24, which is now Lee Avenue, the main east-west thoroughfare. State Route 24 lay along a ridge that provided drainage from the road. Unfortunately, as French (1941) noted, this drainage created problems as many of the rows of hutments were in the line of the drainage from State Route 24. This forced builders to raise many of the temporary buildings on high foundations. State Route 24 also served as the principal axis for the various command facilities including Divisional Headquarters, hospitals, service clubs, and post offices. Figure 5 above shows a schematic layout of Camp Shelby in 1941. The WWII buildings in this area, however, have all been removed. The area that once housed thousands of hutments as well as the more substantial command buildings is now occupied by equally numerous concrete block barracks erected in the late 1950s. The residential and command areas, therefore, no longer represent their WWII landscape pattern. With this loss of integrity of landscape patterns, we recommend the residential and command areas not eligible for the NRHP for their landscape patterns.

One other landscape element is still extant in the residential area. Jackson Avenue West, which extends southwest from the “White House,” contains a row of buildings that were built for the MNG in the late 1930s. These buildings were surveyed previously, and all buildings were determined not eligible for the NRHP (Goodwin et al. 1993). However, this street also contains a very pleasant grove of oak trees. A single line of trees is present along each side of Jackson Avenue West, forming a canopy. While no documentation exists for the trees, it is likely that they were planted in the late 1930s to accompany the new buildings for the MNG. Figure 24 presents a view of Jackson Avenue West showing the grove of oak trees.



Figure 24. Jackson Avenue West, looking north.

This landscape element adds a great deal of visual interest to Camp Shelby, and constitutes one of the most distinctive aspects of the base. While the trees on Jackson Avenue West are important visual elements of the base, they lack additional historical or design significance. We recommend the grove of oak trees on Jackson Avenue West not eligible for the NRHP as a landscape pattern.

### **Warehouse Area**

The principal exception to the orientation to State Route 24 was the warehouse area. Two railroads entered Camp Shelby on the west side of the base: the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad (now the Illinois Central Main Line Railroad) from west, and the Mississippi Central Railroad from the north. The two lines came together at the southwestern corner of the base, and together led to a well-defined warehouse area. The warehouse area consisted of several blocks arranged in a rectangular pattern which extended south from the railroad lines. While connected to the rest of the base by two roads, Warehouse Avenue to the west and 18<sup>th</sup> Street to the north, the warehouse area was a distinct area both geographically and conceptually.

Remnants of the WWII warehouse area remain on Camp Shelby today. While there are two clusters of warehouses at Camp Shelby, only one containing buildings constructed during WWII. Buildings 6509, 6510, 6518, 6519, 6553, 6554, 6555, and 6556 lie close to Warehouse Avenue near the railroad tracks. However, none of these buildings lies directly in the Warehouse area as identified in 1941 (see Figure 5). What was originally designed as the warehouse area is now largely open, and used as a tank parking area. The only building

that remains in the original warehouse area is Building 6890, a storage facility. The warehouses that remain, as well as Building 6890, no longer adequately represent the original warehouse area of Camp Shelby in WWII. Therefore, the extant warehouses no longer represent their WWII landscape pattern. We also considered the existing WWII and Cold War warehouses together as a landscape pattern. However, there is little evidence of clear planning between the two sets of warehouses. In addition, neither the WWII nor the Cold War warehouses are associated with any significant developments in either history or architecture. With this lack of both integrity and significance in the landscape pattern of the warehouse area, we recommend the warehouse area not eligible for the NRHP for its landscape patterns.

### **Prisoner of War Camp Area**

As noted in Chapter II above, a Prisoner of War (POW) stockade was located at Camp Shelby. Although the facility was completed by 1942, no POWs were sent to Camp Shelby until the middle of 1943. The camp was located outside the southwestern edge of the base near the Warehouse area (see Figure 9). The POW stockade was a rectangular area, built according to standardized Army plans, and included barracks, work spaces, a mess hall, a recreation area, and an amphitheater. Figure 25 (top) shows a group of German POWs seated on benches in the amphitheater.

The Architectural Historian conducted a pedestrian inspection of the area and studied current maps of Camp Shelby. It is clear that no buildings remain from the POW stockade at Camp Shelby. The only remnant of the POW stockade at Camp Shelby is the landform

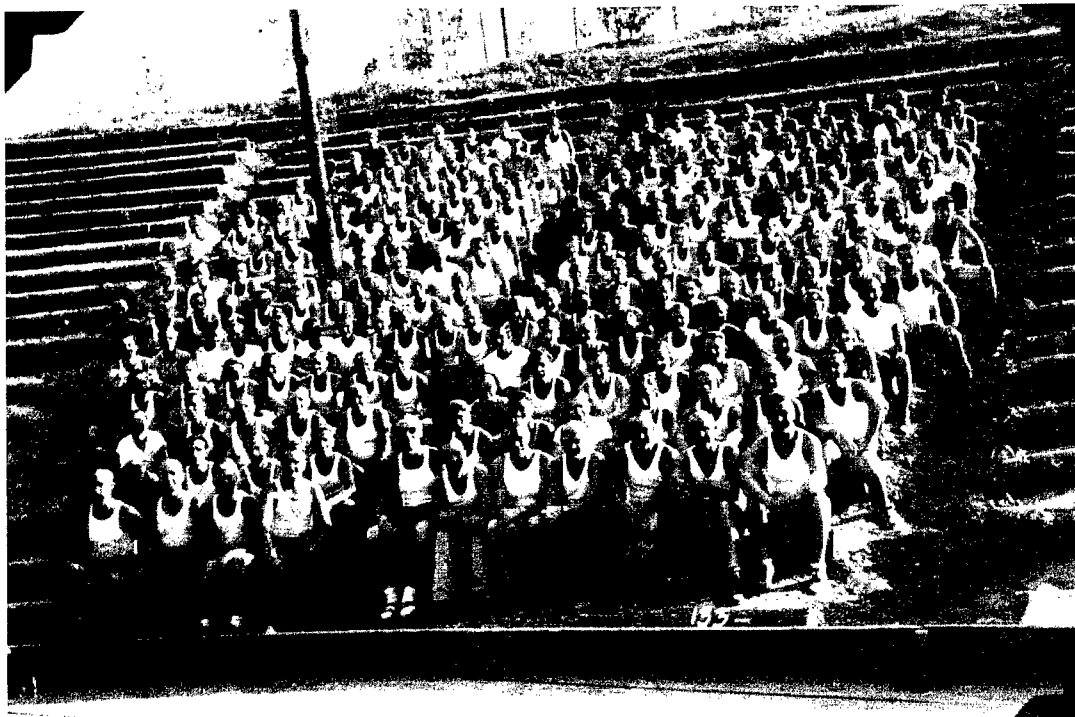


Figure 25. POW amphitheater. Top: undated WWII photo showing German POWs in the amphitheater; Bottom: current view of the amphitheater.

that was used as the amphitheater. This is a level area with natural slopes on each side. However, the area is now heavily overgrown with pine trees. Figure 25 (bottom) presents a recent view of the POW amphitheater area. No other landscape elements from the POW stockade remain at Camp Shelby. We recommend the POW stockade area at Camp Shelby not eligible for the NRHP.

One other remnant of the POWs remains at Camp Shelby. As discussed in Chapter II above, a swastika and an arrow have been carved into the ground in the northeastern portion of the base (see Figure 10). This swastika is a vernacular landform, and never had official status regarding the POW stockade. While it is an interesting feature, the swastika lacks any supporting historical or architectural context or independent source of verification of its origins. We recommend the swastika and arrow carved into the ground not eligible for the NRHP.

## **Summary of Recommendations**

Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive architectural survey of the World War II and Cold War Resources at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. The survey identified 33 historic architectural resources within the boundaries of Camp Shelby. These resources include 32 buildings and one structure. The historic architectural resources range in date of construction from 1940 to 1955. We recommend one of these resources, Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1, eligible for the NRHP. Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1 was built in 1940 as one of two sewage treatment plants for Camp Shelby. The proper treatment of wastewater and the provision of clean drinking water was a vital concern both for the Army

in general during WWII and for Camp Shelby, and was crucial to the ongoing success of Camp Shelby as one of the Army's most important primary training facilities in the country. Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1 retains good to excellent integrity and condition, and remains in working condition. It is an excellent example of the infrastructure that was necessary to maintain the network of training facilities throughout the nation during WWII. No other example remains in the State of Mississippi, and Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1 is one of the few in the nation to remain intact and operational.

The remaining 32 historic architectural resources at Camp Shelby that are associated with WWII and the Cold War are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No further management activities with regard to cultural resources are required for these resources.

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## **Appendix A.**

### **Mississippi Historic Resources Inventory Forms**



State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic *WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT No. 1*

b. Property name, common *BUILDINGS 5590-5596*

2. Property Address / descriptive location

*28th STREET, CAMP SHELBY*

3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)

4. Former / historic use(s)

*SEWAGE TREATMENT*

5. Present use

*SEWAGE TREATMENT*

6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property

*MILITARY; ENGINEERING*

7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes

*1940-1945*

8. Date of construction

☐ estimated

☒ documented *1940*

9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any

☐ moved

☐ enlarged / altered

10. Architect

☐ documented

☐ attributed

11. Builder / contractor

☐ documented

☐ attributed

12. Brief description

*A COMPLEX WITH THREE CONCRETE TANKS, TWO CLARIFIER PONDS, TWO AERATION BASINS, A CONTROL HOUSE, AND OTHER SMALL SUPPORTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES.*

13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use)

14. MDAH Inventory Code

15. County

*FORREST*

16. City or town

*X* vicinity of *HATTIESBURG*

17. Was interior surveyed?

*NO*

18. Survey seq. no.

19. Ownership

☐ federal

☒ state

☐ county

☐ city

☐ quasi-public agency

☐ non-profit organization

☐ private

20. USGS quadrangle map

*MCLAIRIN*

21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)

22. Integrity

☐ very intact

☒ some changes

☐ extensive changes

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ no visible remains

23. Post-historic changes and dates

*REPLACEMENT WINDOWS AND ROOF, C. 1990*

24. Principal materials

*CONCRETE, BRICK*

25. Architectural character or style

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

26. NR Category

27. Functional type

28. Registration status and dates

☐ NHL

☐ listed NR

☐ in NR district

☐ federal DOE

☐ state landmark

☐ local landmark

☐ in local district

☐ HABS / HAER

29. If located in historic district

a. Name of district

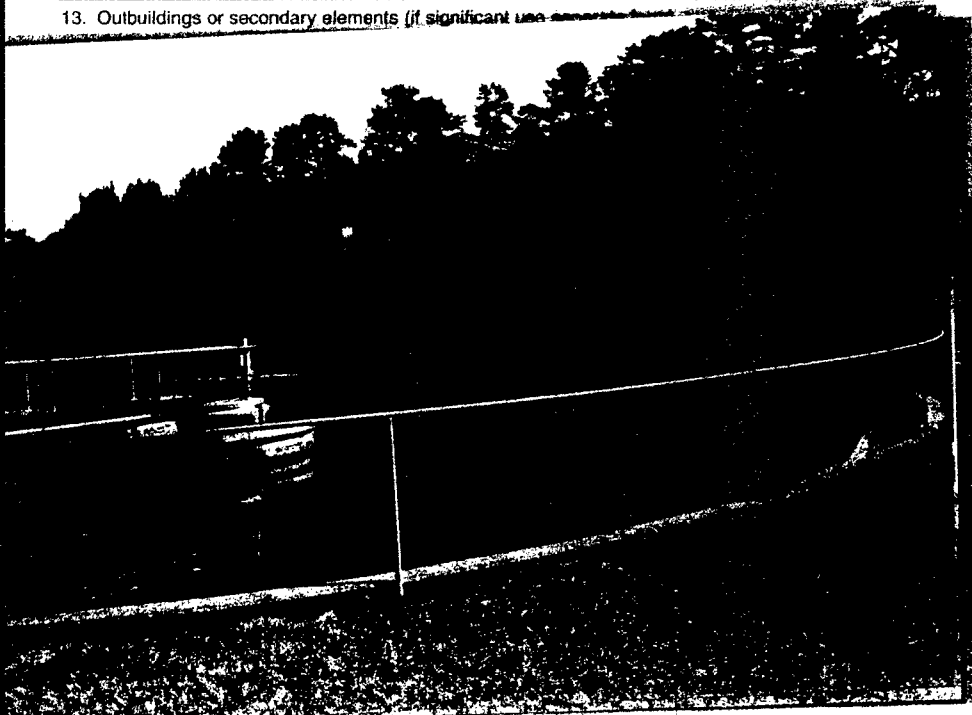
b. Rating

☐ contributing

☐ noncontributing

☐ previously listed

c. District element number



MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT AS ONE OF TWO WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS FOR CAMP SHELBY AT THE  
OUTSET OF WORLD WAR II.

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

THE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER AND SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES  
WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF MILITARY ENGINEERING

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 9, FRAMES 1-24

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

KATHRYN M. KURANDA ET AL., SUPPORT AND UTILITY STRUCTURES  
AND FACILITIES (1917-1946): OVERVIEW, INVENTORY, AND TREATMENT  
PLAN. PRODUCED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, ATLANTIC  
DIVISION, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND, NORFOLK,  
VIRGINIA. 1995

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

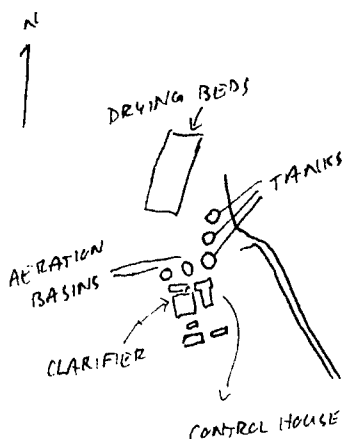
BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name  
INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WORLD  
WAR II AND COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)



THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

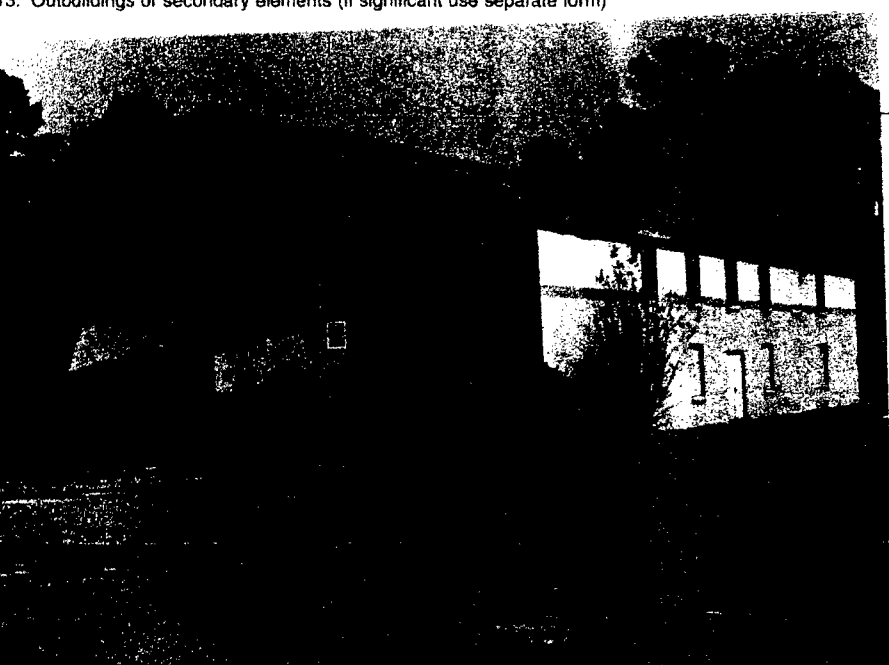
d. Date of evaluation





State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic <i>OFFICERS' CLUB</i>		14. MDAH Inventory Code	
b. Property name, common <i>BUILDING 350</i>		15. County <i>FORREST</i>	
2. Property Address / descriptive location  <i>LEE AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY</i>		16. City or town <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vicinity of <i>HATTIESBURG</i>	
3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)		17. Was interior surveyed? <i>NO</i>	18. Survey seq. no.
4. Former / historic use(s) <i>CLUB</i>		19. Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> county <input type="checkbox"/> city <input type="checkbox"/> quasi-public agency <input type="checkbox"/> non-profit organization <input type="checkbox"/> private	
5. Present use <i>VACANT</i>		20. USGS quadrangle map <i>McLAURIN</i>	
6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property		21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)	
7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes		22. Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> very intact <input type="checkbox"/> some changes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive changes <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> ruins <input type="checkbox"/> no visible remains	
8. Date of construction <input type="checkbox"/> estimated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> documented <i>1949</i>		23. Post-historic changes and dates <i>NEW PROTECTING ENTRANCEWAY</i>	
9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any <input type="checkbox"/> moved <input type="checkbox"/> enlarged / altered		24. Principal materials <i>CONCRETE BLOCK</i>	
10. Architect <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed		25. Architectural character or style <i>NONE</i>	
11. Builder / contractor <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed		26. NR Category	
12. Brief description  <i>TWO STORY BUILDING, RECTANGULAR IN PLAN WITH A FRONT GABLE ROOF. THE FACADE FEATURES A CENTRAL ENTRANCE ON THE FIRST FLOOR AND THREE SINGLE WINDOWS ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE SECOND FLOOR.</i>		27. Functional type	
13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)		28. Registration status and dates <input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> listed NR <input type="checkbox"/> in NR district <input type="checkbox"/> federal DOE <input type="checkbox"/> state landmark <input type="checkbox"/> local landmark <input type="checkbox"/> in local district <input type="checkbox"/> HABS / HAER	
		29. If located in historic district a. Name of district	
		b. Rating <input type="checkbox"/> contributing <input type="checkbox"/> noncontributing <input type="checkbox"/> previously listed	
		c. District element number	

MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT IN 1944 AS AN OFFICERS' CLUB.

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

COLD WAR

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 10, FRAMES 2-9

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name  
INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII AND  
COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)

THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

\_\_\_\_\_

c. Evaluated by

\_\_\_\_\_

d. Date of evaluation

\_\_\_\_\_



State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic *INCINERATOR*

b. Property name, common

2. Property Address / descriptive location

*NORTH OF "C" AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY*

3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)

4. Former / historic use(s)

*INCINERATOR*

5. Present use

*ABANDONED*

6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property

7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes

8. Date of construction

☐ estimated

☒ documented *1941*

9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any

☐ moved

☐ enlarged / altered

10. Architect

☐ documented

☐ attributed

11. Builder / contractor

☐ documented

☐ attributed

12. Brief description

*A CONCRETE STRUCTURE SET INTO A SLOPE. THE ROOF LIES JUST ABOVE GRADE AT THE TOP OF THE SLOPE, WITH THE BULK OF THE STRUCTURE BUILT INTO THE SLOPE. ACCESS TO THE INTERIOR, WHICH IS OPEN, IS ON THE DOWN SIDE OF THE SLOPE.*

13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use associated with property)

14. MDAH Inventory Code

15. County *FORREST*

16. City or town

☒ vicinity of *HATTIESBURG*

17. Was interior surveyed?

*YES*

18. Survey seq. no.

19. Ownership

☐ federal

☒ state

☐ county

☐ city

☐ quasi-public agency

☐ non-profit organization

☐ private

20. USGS quadrangle map

*MCLAURIN*

21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)

22. Integrity

☐ very intact

☐ some changes

☐ extensive changes

☒ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ no visible remains

23. Post-historic changes and dates

24. Principal materials

*CONCRETE*

25. Architectural character or style

*NONE*

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

26. NR Category

27. Functional type

28. Registration status and dates

☐ NHL

☐ listed NR

☐ in NR district

☐ federal DOE

☐ state landmark

☐ local landmark

☐ in local district

☐ HABS / HAER

29. If located in historic district

a. Name of district

b. Rating

☐ contributing

☐ noncontributing

☐ previously listed

c. District element number

MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT IN 1941 AS ONE OF THREE ADJACENT INCINERATORS TO DISPOSE  
OF TRASH.

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

WORLD WAR II

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 10

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name

INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII AND  
COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)

THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance


c. Evaluated by

d. Date of evaluation



State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic		14. MDAH Inventory Code	
b. Property name, common <i>BUILDING 476</i>		15. County <i>FORREST</i>	
2. Property Address / descriptive location <i>JACKSON AVENUE WEST, CAMP SHELBY</i>		16. City or town <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vicinity of <i>HATTIESBURG</i>	
3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)		17. Was interior surveyed? <i>NO</i>	18. Survey seq. no.
4. Former / historic use(s) <i>RESIDENCE</i>		19. Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> federal <input type="checkbox"/> city <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> quasi-public agency <input type="checkbox"/> county <input type="checkbox"/> non-profit organization <input type="checkbox"/> private	
5. Present use <i>RESIDENCE</i>		20. USGS quadrangle map <i>MCLAURIN</i>	
6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property		21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)	
7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes		22. Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> very intact <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> some changes <input type="checkbox"/> ruins <input type="checkbox"/> extensive changes <input type="checkbox"/> no visible remains	
8. Date of construction <input type="checkbox"/> estimated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> documented <i>1954</i>		23. Post-historic changes and dates <i>NEW WINDOWS</i>	
9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any <input type="checkbox"/> moved <input type="checkbox"/> enlarged / altered		24. Principal materials <i>CONCRETE BLOCK</i>	
10. Architect <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed		25. Architectural character or style <i>NONE</i>	
11. Builder / contractor <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed		THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY	
12. Brief description <i>ONE STORY U-SHAPED COMPLEX OF THREE BUILDINGS: TWO LONG RECTANGULAR FRONT-GABLED BUILDINGS WITH A SHORT SIDE-GABLED BUILDING BETWEEN THEM, ALL CONNECTED BY ENCLOSED WALKWAYS.</i>		26. NR Category	
13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)		27. Functional type	
		28. Registration status and dates <input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> listed NR <input type="checkbox"/> in NR district <input type="checkbox"/> federal DOE <input type="checkbox"/> state landmark <input type="checkbox"/> local landmark <input type="checkbox"/> in local district <input type="checkbox"/> HABS / HAER	
		29. If located in historic district a. Name of district	
		b. Rating <input type="checkbox"/> contributing <input type="checkbox"/> noncontributing <input type="checkbox"/> previously listed	
		c. District element number	

# MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT IN 1954 AS CAMP SHELBY WAS BEING PREPARED FOR USE AS A  
TRAINING FACILITY FOR THE MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

COLD WAR

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 8, FRAMES 12-14

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name

INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII  
AND COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

d. Date of evaluation



State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic

b. Property name, common *BUILDING 900*

2. Property Address / descriptive location

*JACKSON AVENUE WEST, CAMP SHELBY*

3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)

4. Former / historic use(s)

*MULTIPLE RESIDENCE*

5. Present use

*OFFICE*

6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property

7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes

8. Date of construction

☐ estimated

☒ documented *1953*

9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any

☐ moved

☐ enlarged / altered

10. Architect

☐ documented

☐ attributed

11. Builder / contractor

☐ documented

☐ attributed

12. Brief description

*LOW ONE-STORY CONCRETE BLOCK BUILDING, RECTANGULAR IN PLAN WITH A GABLE ROOF. THE MAIN FACADE IS ON ONE OF THE LONG SIDES; SYMMETRICAL, WITH A CENTRAL DOUBLE DOOR FLANKED ON EACH SIDE BY SIX DOUBLE WINDOWS.*

13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)

14. MDAH Inventory Code

15. County

*FORREST*

16. City or town

☒ vicinity of *HATTIESBURG*

17. Was interior surveyed?

*NO*

18. Survey seq. no.

19. Ownership

☐ federal

☒ state

☐ county

☐ city

☐ quasi-public agency

☐ non-profit organization

☐ private

20. USGS quadrangle map

*McLAURIN*

21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)

22. Integrity

☐ very intact

☒ some changes

☐ extensive changes

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ no visible remains

23. Post-historic changes and dates

*NEW DOORS, WINDOWS, ROOF, C. 1990*

24. Principal materials

*CONCRETE BLOCK*

25. Architectural character or style

*NONE*

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

26. NR Category

27. Functional type

28. Registration status and dates

☐ NHL

☐ listed NR

☐ in NR district

☐ federal DOE

☐ state landmark

☐ local landmark

☐ in local district

☐ HABS / HAER

29. If located in historic district

a. Name of district

b. Rating

☐ contributing

☐ noncontributing

☐ previously listed

c. District element number



# MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT IN 1953 AS CAMP SHELBY WAS BEING PREPARED FOR USE AS A  
TRAINING FACILITY FOR THE MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

COLD WAR

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 8, FRAMES '8-14

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC

40. Survey project name  
INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII  
AND COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

d. Date of evaluation





State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic <b>GARAGE</b>		14. MDAH Inventory Code	
b. Property name, common <b>BUILDING 6559</b>		15. County <b>FORREST</b>	
2. Property Address / descriptive location  <b>LEE AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY</b>		16. City or town  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vicinity of <b>HATTIESBURG</b>	
3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)		17. Was interior surveyed? <b>NO</b>	18. Survey seq. no.
4. Former / historic use(s) <b>GARAGE</b>		19. Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> city <input type="checkbox"/> federal <input type="checkbox"/> quasi-public agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> non-profit organization <input type="checkbox"/> county <input type="checkbox"/> private	
5. Present use <b>GARAGE</b>	20. USGS quadrangle map <b>MLLAURIN</b>	21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)	
6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property	7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes	22. Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> very intact <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> some changes <input type="checkbox"/> ruins <input type="checkbox"/> extensive changes <input type="checkbox"/> no visible remains	
8. Date of construction <input type="checkbox"/> estimated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> documented <b>1940</b>	9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any <input type="checkbox"/> moved <input type="checkbox"/> enlarged / altered	23. Post-historic changes and dates <b>NEW SIDING, c. 1960</b>	
10. Architect  <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed	11. Builder / contractor  <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed	24. Principal materials <b>WOOD</b>	
12. Brief description  <b>TALL ONE-STORY BUILDING, RECTANGULAR IN PLAN WITH A GABLE ROOF. THREE SINGLE VERTICAL-ROLL GARAGE LIE AT ONE END OF THE LONG SIDE.</b>		25. Architectural character or style	
13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)		<b>THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY</b> 26. NR Category  27. Functional type  28. Registration status and dates <input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> listed NR <input type="checkbox"/> in NR district <input type="checkbox"/> federal DOE <input type="checkbox"/> state landmark <input type="checkbox"/> local landmark <input type="checkbox"/> in local district <input type="checkbox"/> HABS / HAER  29. If located in historic district a. Name of district   b. Rating <input type="checkbox"/> contributing <input type="checkbox"/> noncontributing <input type="checkbox"/> previously listed  c. District element number	



MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT AT THE OUTSET OF WORLD WAR II

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

WORLD WAR II

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 6, FRAMES 2-3

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD BUILDING INVENTORY

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name

INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII  
AND OLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)

THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

d. Date of evaluation



State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic WAREHOUSES

14. MDAH Inventory Code

b. Property name, common BUILDINGS 6631, 6632, 6633, 6634

15. County FORREST

2. Property Address / descriptive location

WAREHOUSE AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY

16. City or town

☒ vicinity of HATTIESBURG

17. Was interior surveyed?

NO

18. Survey seq. no.

3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)

19. Ownership

☐ federal

☐ city

☒ state

☐ quasi-public agency

☐ county

☐ non-profit organization

☐ private

4. Former / historic use(s)

WAREHOUSE

5. Present use

WAREHOUSE

6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property

7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes

20. USGS quadrangle map

McLAURIN

21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)

22. Integrity

☐ very intact

☐ deteriorated

☒ some changes

☐ ruins

☐ extensive changes

☐ no visible remains

8. Date of construction

☐ estimated

☒ documented 1948

9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any

☐ moved

☐ enlarged - altered

10. Architect

☐ documented

☐ attributed

11. Builder / contractor

☐ documented

☐ attributed

23. Post-historic changes and dates

NEW ROADS C. 1990

12. Brief description

ONE STORY FRAME BUILDINGS, RECTANGULAR IN PLAN WITH CORRUGATED METAL SIDING. RAISED APPROXIMATELY THREE FEET ABOVE THE GROUND ON CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS.

24. Principal materials

WOOD, CORRUGATED METAL, CONCRETE

25. Architectural character or style

13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

26. NR Category

27. Functional type

28. Registration status and dates

☐ NHL

☐ listed NR

☐ in NR district

☐ federal DOE

☐ state landmark

☐ local landmark

☐ in local district

☐ HABS / HAER

29. If located in historic district

a. Name of district

b. Rating

☐ contributing

☐ noncontributing

☐ previously listed

c. District element number

# MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT ALONG THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD SPUR LINES IN 1948 WHEN CAMP SHELBY WAS DESIGNATED AN EMERGENCY RAILHEAD FACILITY

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

COLD WAR

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 6, FRAMES 5-18

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

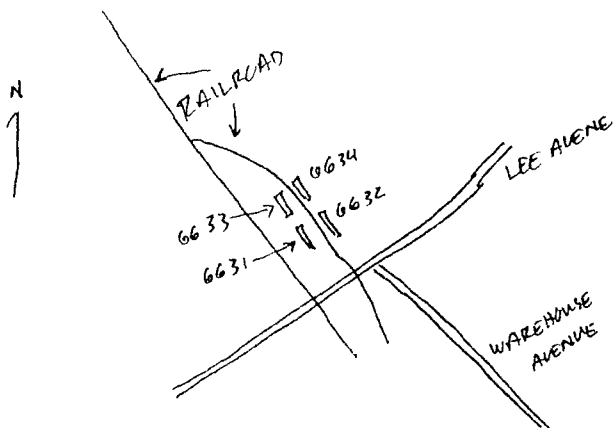
40. Survey project name

INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII  
AND COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY, 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)



## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

d. Date of evaluation



State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic

b. Property name, common *BUILDING 6642*

14. MDAH Inventory Code

15. County *FORREST*

2. Property Address / descriptive location

*WAREHOUSE AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY*

16. City or town

☒ vicinity of *HATTIESBURG*

17. Was interior surveyed?

*NO*

18. Survey seq. no.

3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)

19. Ownership

☐ federal

☒ state

☐ county

☐ city

☐ quasi-public agency

☐ non-profit organization

☐ private

4. Former / historic use(s)

*STORAGE*

5. Present use

*STORAGE*

20. USGS quadrangle map

*MCLAURIN*

6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property

7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes

21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)

22. Integrity

☒ very intact

☐ some changes

☐ extensive changes

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ no visible remains

8. Date of construction

☐ estimated

☒ documented

*1948*

9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any

☐ moved

☐ enlarged / altered

10. Architect

☐ documented

☐ attributed

11. Builder / contractor

☐ documented

☐ attributed

23. Post-historic changes and dates

12. Brief description

*A QUONSET HUT, RECTANGULAR IN PLAN. THE STRUCTURE IS FORMED BY A SINGLE BARREL VAULT, FORMED OF WHITEWASHED CORRUGATED METAL.*

24. Principal materials

*CORRUGATED METAL*

25. Architectural character or style

*QUONSET HUT*

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

26. NR Category

27. Functional type

28. Registration status and dates

☐ NHL

☐ listed NR

☐ in NR district

☐ federal DOE

☐ state landmark

☐ local landmark

☐ in local district

☐ HABS / HAER

29. If located in historic district

a. Name of district

b. Rating

☐ contributing

☐ previously listed

☐ noncontributing

c. District element number

13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)

MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT IN 1948 WHEN CAMP SHELBY WAS DESIGNATED AN EMERGENCY RAILHEAD  
FACILITY.

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

COLD WAR

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 6, FRAMES 9-10

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD BUILDING INVENTORY

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name

INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII AND  
COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)

THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

d. Date of evaluation



State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1 a. Property name, historic *FIRE STATION*

14. MDAH Inventory Code

b. Property name, common *BUILDING 6521*

15. County *FORREST*

2. Property Address / descriptive location

*WAREHOUSE AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY*

16. City or town

☒ vicinity of *HATTIESBURG*

17. Was interior surveyed?

*NO*

18. Survey seq. no.

3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)

19. Ownership

☐ federal

☐ city

☒ state

☐ quasi-public agency

☐ county

☐ non-profit organization

☐ private

4. Former / historic use(s)

*FIRE STATION*

5. Present use

*FIRE STATION*

20. USGS quadrangle map

*MCLAURIN*

6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property

7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes

21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)

22. Integrity

☐ very intact

☐ deteriorated

☒ some changes

☐ ruins

☐ extensive changes

☐ no visible remains

8. Date of construction

estimated

☒ documented *1952*

9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any

☐ moved

☐ enlarged / altered

10. Architect

☐ documented

☐ attributed

11. Builder / contractor

documented

☐ attributed

23. Post-historic changes and dates

*SOME NEW WINDOWS, SOME VINYL SIDING*

12. Brief description

*LONG ONE STORY CONCRETE BLOCK BUILDING WITH TWO WIDE SINGLE GARAGE DOORS ON ONE OF THE LONG SIDES. INDIVIDUAL BAYS ALONG THE LONG SIDE ARE ARTICULATED BY CONCRETE BLOCK PILASTERS. A TWO STORY TOWER WITH A PYRAMIDAL ROOF PROTECTS FROM THE REAR OF ONE SIDE.*

24. Principal materials

*CONCRETE BLOCK*

25. Architectural character or style

*NONE*

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

26. NR Category

27. Functional type

28. Registration status and dates

☐ NHL

☐ listed NR

☐ in NR district

☐ federal DOE

☐ state landmark

☐ local landmark

☐ in local district

☐ HABS / HAER

29. If located in historic district

a. Name of district

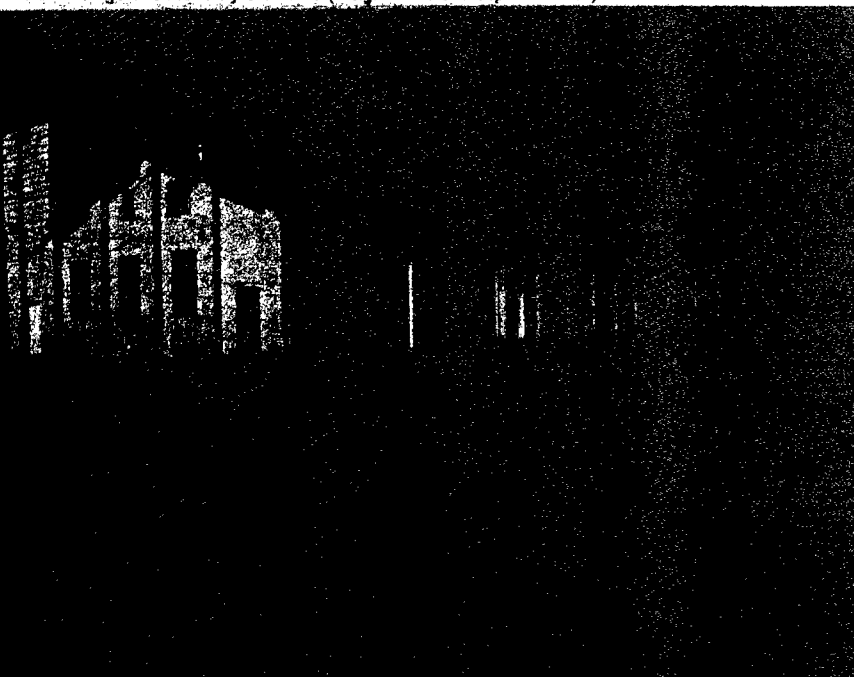
b. Rating

☐ contributing

☐ noncontributing

☐ previously listed

c. District element number



# MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT IN 1952.

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

COLD WAR

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 6, FRAMES 19-24

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name

INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII  
AND COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP STEELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building )

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

d. Date of evaluation





State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic *MATES. FACILITY*

b. Property name, common *BUILDING 6890*

2. Property Address / descriptive location

*WAREHOUSE AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY*

3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)

4. Former / historic use(s)

*STORAGE*

5. Present use

*STORAGE*

6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property

7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes

8. Date of construction

☐ estimated

☒ documented *1942*

9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any

☐ moved

☐ enlarged / altered

10. Architect

☐ documented ☐ attributed

11. Builder / contractor

☐ documented ☐ attributed

12. Brief description

*LARGE ONE STORY BUILDING, RECTANGULAR IN PLAN. THE LONG SIDE FACING THE RAILROAD FEATURES A LOADING PLATFORM RAISED APPROXIMATELY FOUR FEET FROM THE GROUND*

13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)

14. MDAH Inventory Code

15. County *FORREST*

16. City or town

☒ vicinity of *HATTIESBURG*

17. Was interior surveyed?

*NO*

18. Survey seq. no.

19. Ownership

- ☐ city  
☐ federal ☐ quasi-public agency  
☒ state ☐ non-profit organization  
☐ county ☐ private

20. USGS quadrangle map

*MCLAURIN*

21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)

22. Integrity

- ☐ very intact ☐ deteriorated  
☒ some changes ☐ ruins  
☐ extensive changes ☐ no visible remains

23. Post-historic changes and dates

*NEW ROOF, DOORS, c. 1980*

24. Principal materials

*WOOD, CONCRETE*

25. Architectural character or style

*NONE*

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

26. NR Category

27. Functional type

28. Registration status and dates

- ☐ NHL  
☐ listed NR  
☐ in NR district  
☐ federal DOE  
☐ state landmark  
☐ local landmark  
☐ in local district  
☐ HABS / HAER

29. If located in historic district

a. Name of district

b. Rating

- ☐ contributing ☐ noncontributing  
☐ previously listed

c. District element number



# MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT DURING WORLD WAR II AS PART OF A LARGE WAREHOUSE COMPLEX  
ALONG A SPUR LINE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

WORLD WAR II

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 4, FRAMES 11-17

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD BUILDING INVENTORY

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name  
INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII  
AND OLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

d. Date of evaluation

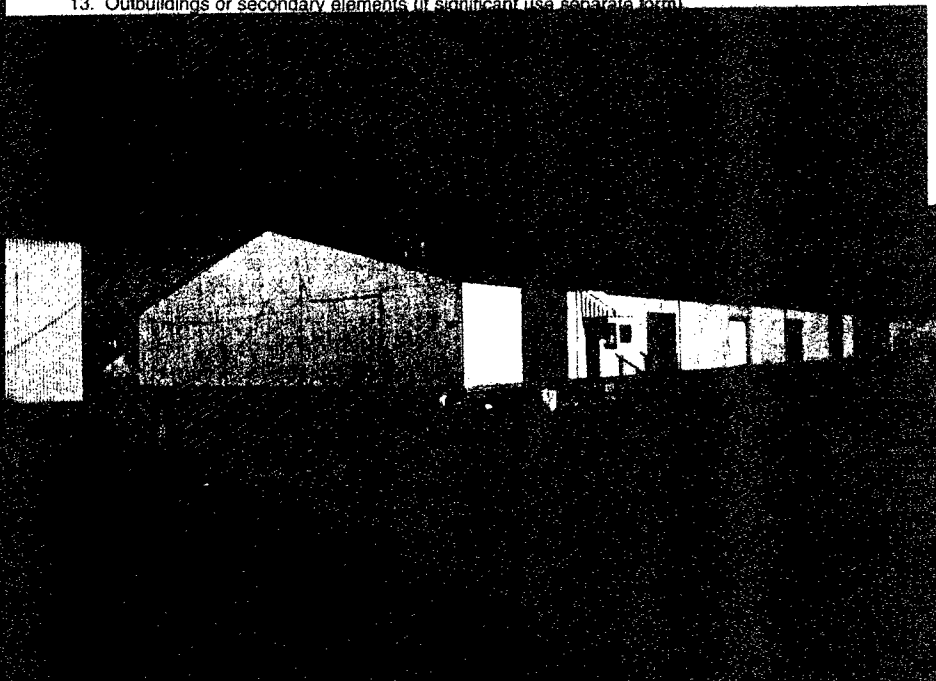


State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic <b>WAREHOUSES</b>		14. MDAH Inventory Code	
b. Property name, common <b>BUILDINGS 6504, 6510, 6512, 6519, 6520, 6553, 6554, 6555, 6556</b>		15. County <b>FORREST</b>	
2. Property Address / descriptive location <b>WAREHOUSE AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY</b>		16. City or town <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vicinity of <b>HATTIESBURG</b>	
3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)		17. Was interior surveyed? <b>NO</b>	18. Survey seq. no.
4. Former / historic use(s) <b>WAREHOUSE</b>		19. Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> city <input type="checkbox"/> federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> county <input type="checkbox"/> quasi-public agency <input type="checkbox"/> non-profit organization <input type="checkbox"/> private	
5. Present use <b>WAREHOUSE</b>		20. USGS quadrangle map <b>MCLAURIN</b>	
6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property		21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)	
7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes		22. Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> very intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> some changes <input type="checkbox"/> extensive changes <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> ruins <input type="checkbox"/> no visible remains	
8. Date of construction <input type="checkbox"/> estimated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> documented <b>1940-1941</b>		23. Post-historic changes and dates <b>NEW ROOFS AND WINDOWS, C. 1990</b>	
9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any <input type="checkbox"/> moved <input type="checkbox"/> enlarged / altered		24. Principal materials <b>WOOD, CORRUGATED METAL, CONCRETE</b>	
10. Architect <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed		25. Architectural character or style	
11. Builder / contractor <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed		26. NR Category	
12. Brief description <b>ONE STORY FRAME BUILDINGS, WITH CORRUGATED METAL SIDING. RECTANGULAR IN PLAN, AND RAISED APPROXIMATELY THREE FEET ABOVE THE GROUND ON CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS.</b>		27. Functional type	

13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)



## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

28. Registration status and dates <input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> listed NR <input type="checkbox"/> in NR district <input type="checkbox"/> federal DOE <input type="checkbox"/> state landmark <input type="checkbox"/> local landmark <input type="checkbox"/> in local district <input type="checkbox"/> HABS / HAER	
29. If located in historic district a. Name of district  b. Rating <input type="checkbox"/> contributing <input type="checkbox"/> noncontributing <input type="checkbox"/> previously listed c. District element number	

MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT ALONG THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD ~~AND~~ SPUR LINES IN 1940-1941 TO SERVE  
AS STORAGE FACILITIES FOR CAMP SHELBY IN WORLD WAR II.

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

WORLD WAR II

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 3, FRAMES 9-24; ROLL 7, FRAMES 2-10

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD BUILDING INVENTORY

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

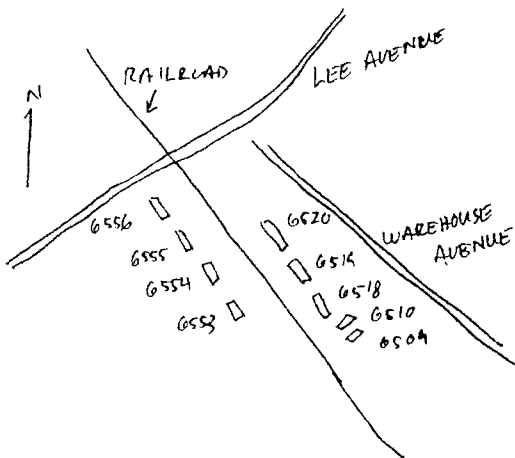
BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON + ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name  
INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII AND  
COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)



THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

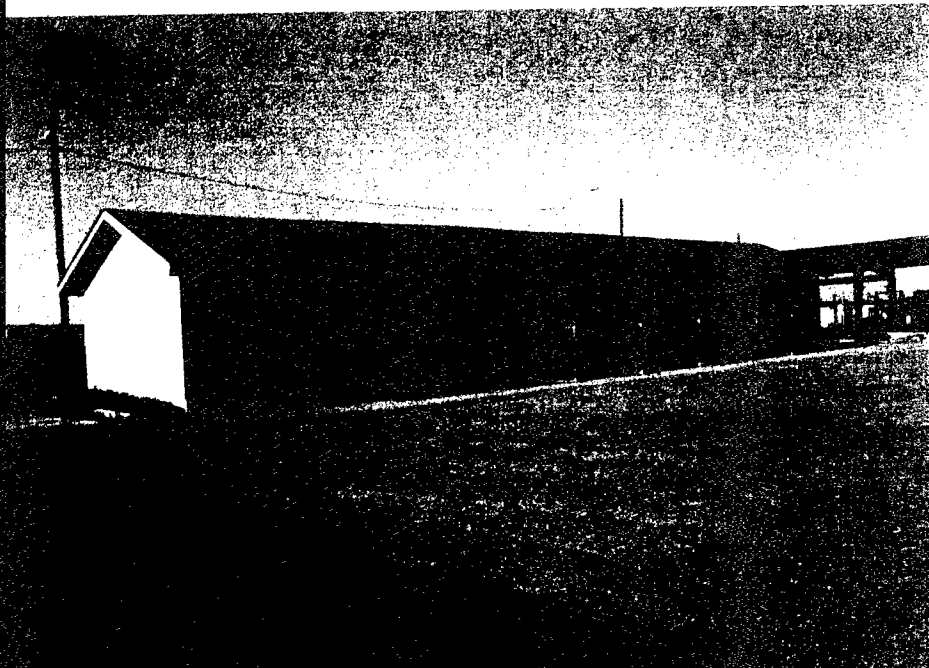
d. Date of evaluation



State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic <b>GARAGE</b>		14. MDAH Inventory Code	
b. Property name, common <b>BUILDING 6681</b>		15. County <b>FORREST</b>	
2. Property Address / descriptive location <b>LEE AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY</b>		16. City or town <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vicinity of <b>HATTIESBURG</b>	
3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)		17. Was interior surveyed? <b>NO</b>	18. Survey seq. no.
4. Former / historic use(s) <b>GARAGE</b>		19. Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> federal <input type="checkbox"/> city <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> quasi-public agency <input type="checkbox"/> county <input type="checkbox"/> non-profit organization <input type="checkbox"/> private	
5. Present use <b>GARAGE</b>		20. USGS quadrangle map <b>McLAURIN</b>	
6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property		21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)	
7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes		22. Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> very intact <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> some changes <input type="checkbox"/> ruins <input type="checkbox"/> extensive changes <input type="checkbox"/> no visible remains	
8. Date of construction <input type="checkbox"/> estimated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> documented <b>1944</b>		23. Post-historic changes and dates	
9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any <input type="checkbox"/> moved <input type="checkbox"/> enlarged / altered		24. Principal materials <b>WOOD</b>	
10. Architect <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed		25. Architectural character or style <b>NONE</b>	
11. Builder / contractor <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed		26. NR Category	
12. Brief description <b>A LONG, NARROW, LOW FRAME BUILDING, WITH A GABLE ROOF. ONE LONG SIDE IS DIVIDED INTO TEN OPEN BAYS, DIVIDED BY NARROW WOOD PIERS.</b>		27. Functional type	
13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)		28. Registration status and dates <input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> listed NR <input type="checkbox"/> in NR district <input type="checkbox"/> federal DOE <input type="checkbox"/> state landmark <input type="checkbox"/> local landmark <input type="checkbox"/> in local district <input type="checkbox"/> HABS / HAER	
		29. If located in historic district a. Name of district  b. Rating <input type="checkbox"/> contributing <input type="checkbox"/> noncontributing <input type="checkbox"/> previously listed c. District element number	



# MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT LATE IN WORLD WAR II.

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

WORLD WAR II

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 3, FRAMES 13-14

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD BUILDING INVENTORY

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name

INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII  
AND COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMDEN/SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR
- ☐ appears individually eligible
- ☐ potentially eligible if restored
- ☐ would contribute to district
- ☐ does not appear eligible
- ☐ insufficient information
- ☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

d. Date of evaluation



State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic <i>AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES</i>		14. MDAH Inventory Code	
b. Property name, common <i>BUILDINGS 5105- 5109</i>		15. County <i>FORREST</i>	
2. Property Address / descriptive location  <i>SECOND STREET, CAMP SHELBY</i>		16. City or town <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vicinity of <i>HATTIESBURG</i>	
3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)		17. Was interior surveyed?  <i>NO</i>	18. Survey seq. no.
4. Former / historic use(s) <i>AMMUNITION STORAGE</i>		19. Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> city <input type="checkbox"/> federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> county <input type="checkbox"/> quasi-public agency <input type="checkbox"/> non-profit organization <input type="checkbox"/> private	
5. Present use <i>AMMUNITION STORAGE</i>		20. USGS quadrangle map <i>MCLAIRIN</i>	
6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property		21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)	
7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes		22. Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> very intact <input type="checkbox"/> some changes <input type="checkbox"/> extensive changes <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> ruins <input type="checkbox"/> no visible remains	
8. Date of construction <input type="checkbox"/> estimated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> documented <i>1942</i>	9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any <input type="checkbox"/> moved <input type="checkbox"/> enlarged / altered	23. Post-historic changes and dates	
10. Architect  <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed	11. Builder / contractor  <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed	24. Principal materials  <i>REINFORCED CONCRETE, STEEL</i>	
12. Brief description  <i>RECTANGULAR IN PLAN WITH A CENTRAL ENTRANCE ON THE NARROW END FACING THE STREET. EACH BUILDING HAS A REINFORCED CONCRETE CORE, COVERED IN EARTH. THE NARROW ENDS FEATURE RIVETED STEEL WITH A CENTRAL DOOR IN THE FRONT.</i>		25. Architectural character or style	
13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)		<b>THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY</b>	
		26. NR Category	
		27. Functional type	
		28. Registration status and dates <input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> listed NR <input type="checkbox"/> in NR district <input type="checkbox"/> federal DOE <input type="checkbox"/> state landmark <input type="checkbox"/> local landmark <input type="checkbox"/> in local district <input type="checkbox"/> HABS / HAER	
		29. If located in historic district a. Name of district    b. Rating <input type="checkbox"/> contributing <input type="checkbox"/> noncontributing <input type="checkbox"/> previously listed c. District element number	

MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
Page 2

30. Historical information

CONSTRUCTED AS AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES FOR CAMP SHELBY, AN ARMY TRAINING FACILITY, IN 1942.

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

WORLD WAR II

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 1, FRAMES 15-24, ROLL 2, FRAMES 2-5

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD BUILDING INVENTORY

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

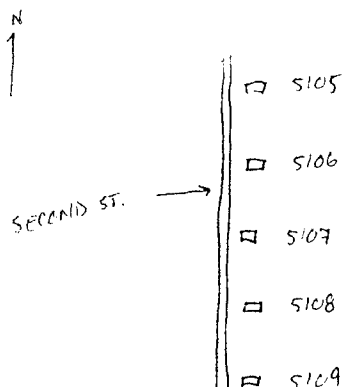
BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name  
INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WORLD  
WAR II AND COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)



THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

d. Date of evaluation





State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic *MAINTENANCE FACILITY*

b. Property name, common *BUILDING 6517*

14. MDAH Inventory Code

15. County *FURREST*

2. Property Address / descriptive location

*WAREHOUSE AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY*

16. City or town

☒ vicinity of *HATTIESBURG*

17. Was interior surveyed?

*NO*

18. Survey seq. no.

3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)

19. Ownership

- ☐ federal  
☒ state  
☐ county  
☐ city  
☐ quasi-public agency  
☐ non-profit organization  
☐ private

4. Former / historic use(s)

*MAINTENANCE*

5. Present use

*MAINTENANCE*

20. USGS quadrangle map

*MCLAURIN*

6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property

7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes

21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)

22. Integrity

- ☒ very intact  
☐ some changes  
☐ extensive changes  
☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ no visible remains

8. Date of construction

☐ estimated

☒ documented *1940*

9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any

☐ moved

☐ enlarged / altered

10. Architect

☐ documented

☐ attributed

11. Builder / contractor

☐ documented

☐ attributed

23. Post-historic changes and dates

12. Brief description

*ONE STORY FRAME BUILDING, RECTANGULAR IN PLAN AND  
(CLAD) IN CORRUGATED METAL, SET ON A SLAB FOUNDATION.*

24. Principal materials

*WOOD, CORRUGATED METAL*

25. Architectural character or style

13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

26. NR Category

27. Functional type

28. Registration status and dates

- ☐ NHL  
☐ listed NR  
☐ in NR district  
☐ federal DOE  
☐ state landmark  
☐ local landmark  
☐ in local district  
☐ HABS / HAER

29. If located in historic district

a. Name of district

b. Rating

- ☐ contributing  
☐ noncontributing  
☐ previously listed

c. District element number



MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
Page 2

30. Historical information

A MAINTENANCE SHED BUILT EARLY IN WORLD WAR II

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

WORLD WAR II

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 7, FRAMES 9-10

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD BUILDING INVENTORY

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON + ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name  
INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII AND  
COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)

THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

\_\_\_\_\_

c. Evaluated by

\_\_\_\_\_

d. Date of evaluation

\_\_\_\_\_



State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic

14. MDAH Inventory Code

b. Property name, common *BUILDING 6684*

15. County *FORREST*

2. Property Address / descriptive location

*LEE AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY*

16. City or town

☒ vicinity of *HATTIESBURG*

17. Was interior surveyed?

*NO*

18. Survey seq. no.

3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)

19. Ownership

☐ federal

☒ state

☐ county

☐ city

☐ quasi-public agency

☐ non-profit organization

☐ private

4. Former / historic use(s)

*MAINTENANCE*

5. Present use

*MAINTENANCE*

20. USGS quadrangle map

*MILAUIN*

6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property

7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes

21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)

22. Integrity

☐ very intact

☐ some changes

☒ extensive changes

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ no visible remains

8. Date of construction

☐ estimated

☒ documented *1940*

9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any

☐ moved

☐ enlarged / altered

10. Architect

☐ documented

☐ attributed

11. Builder / contractor

☐ documented

☐ attributed

23. Post-historic changes and dates

*NEW SIDING, WINDOWS, DOORS, ROOF,  
c. 1980*

12. Brief description

*ONE STORY FRAME BUILDING, RECTANGULAR IN PLAN, WITH  
A SIDE GABLE ROOF. TWO SINGLE DOORS ON ONE LONG  
SIDE.*

24. Principal materials

*WOOD*

25. Architectural character or style

*NONE*

13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

26. NR Category

27. Functional type

28. Registration status and dates

☐ NHL

☐ listed NR

☐ in NR district

☐ federal DOE

☐ state landmark

☐ local landmark

☐ in local district

☐ HABS / HAER

29. If located in historic district

a. Name of district

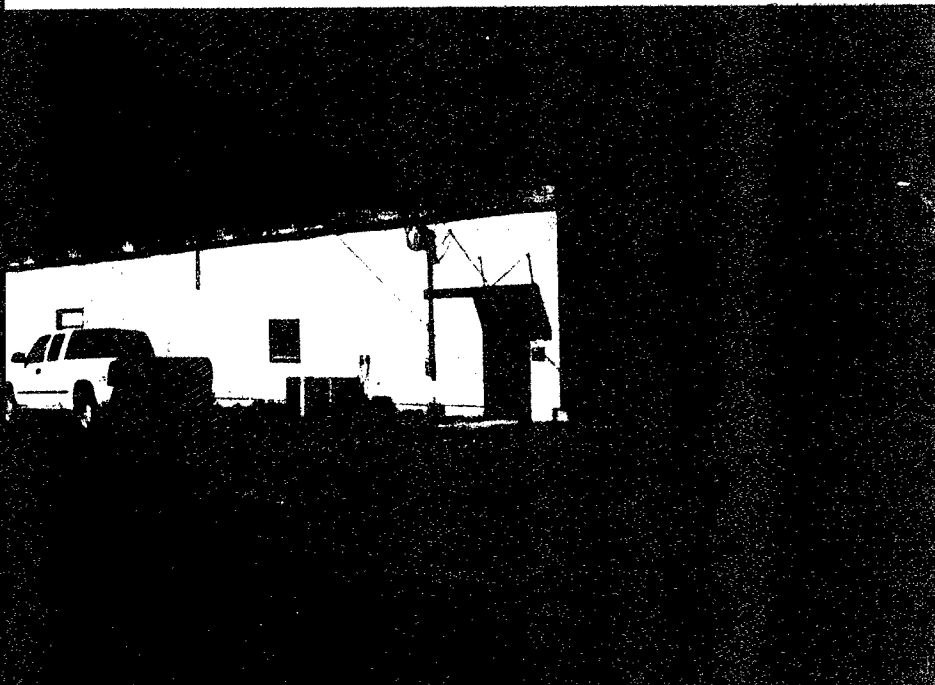
b. Rating

☐ contributing

☐ noncontributing

☐ previously listed

c. District element number



# MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT IN 1940 AT THE OUTSET OF WORLD WAR II

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

WORLD WAR II

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 3, FRAMES 11-12

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name

INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII AND  
COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

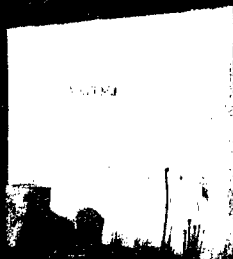
d. Date of evaluation



State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic		14. MDAH Inventory Code	
b. Property name, common <i>BUILDING 668Z</i>		15. County <i>FORREST</i>	
2. Property Address / descriptive location <i>LEE AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY</i>		16. City or town <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vicinity of <i>HATTIESBURG</i>	
3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)		17. Was interior surveyed? <i>NO</i>	18. Survey seq. no.
4. Former / historic use(s) <i>STORAGE</i>		19. Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> county <input type="checkbox"/> city <input type="checkbox"/> quasi-public agency <input type="checkbox"/> non-profit organization <input type="checkbox"/> private	
5. Present use <i>STORAGE</i>		20. USGS quadrangle map <i>MCLAURIN</i>	
6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property		21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)	
7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes		22. Integrity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> very intact <input type="checkbox"/> some changes <input type="checkbox"/> extensive changes <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> ruins <input type="checkbox"/> no visible remains	
8. Date of construction <input type="checkbox"/> estimated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> documented <i>1941</i>		23. Post-historic changes and dates	
9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any <input type="checkbox"/> moved <input type="checkbox"/> enlarged / altered		24. Principal materials <i>WOOD, CORRUGATED METAL</i>	
10. Architect <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed		25. Architectural character or style <i>NONE</i>	
11. Builder / contractor <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed		26. NR Category	
12. Brief description <i>SMALL FRAME SHED, GABLE ROOF WITH CORRUGATED METAL SIDING. SQUARE IN PLAN.</i>		27. Functional type	
13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)		28. Registration status and dates <input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> listed NR <input type="checkbox"/> in NR district <input type="checkbox"/> federal DOE <input type="checkbox"/> state landmark <input type="checkbox"/> local landmark <input type="checkbox"/> in local district <input type="checkbox"/> HABS / HAER	
		29. If located in historic district a. Name of district _____ _____ b. Rating <input type="checkbox"/> contributing <input type="checkbox"/> noncontributing <input type="checkbox"/> previously listed c. District element number _____	



MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT IN 1941, AT THE OUTSET OF WORLD WAR II

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

WORLD WAR II

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 3, FRAMES 15-16

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name  
INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII AND  
COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)

THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

d. Date of evaluation



State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic

14. MDAH Inventory Code

b. Property name, common *BUILDING 6685*

15. County *FORREST*

2. Property Address / descriptive location

*LEE AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY*

16. City or town

☒ vicinity of *HATTIESBURG*

17. Was interior surveyed?

*NO*

18. Survey seq. no.

3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)

19. Ownership

- ☐ federal ☐ city  
☒ state ☐ quasi-public agency  
☐ county ☐ non-profit organization  
☐ private

4. Former / historic use(s)

*GARAGE*

5. Present use

*GARAGE*

20. USGS quadrangle map

*McLAURIN*

6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property

7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes

21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)

22. Integrity

- ☐ very intact ☐ deteriorated  
☒ some changes ☐ ruins  
☐ extensive changes ☐ no visible remains

8. Date of construction  
estimated

☒ documented *1940*

9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any

- ☐ moved  
☐ enlarged, altered

10. Architect

☐ documented ☐ attributed

11. Builder / contractor

☐ documented ☐ attributed

23. Post-historic changes and dates

*NEW SIDING, DOORS, ROOF*

12. Brief description

*ONE STORY FRAME BUILDING, RECTANGULAR IN PLAN WITH  
A GABLE ROOF. ONE LONG SIDE CONTAINS ONE DOUBLE GARAGE  
DOOR, THREE SINGLE GARAGE DOOR, AND A SINGLE DOOR.*

24. Principal materials

*WOOD*

25. Architectural character or style

*NONE*

13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

26. NR Category

27. Functional type

28. Registration status and dates

- ☐ NHL  
☐ listed NR  
☐ in NR district  
☐ federal DOE  
☐ state landmark  
☐ local landmark  
☐ in local district  
☐ HABS / HAER

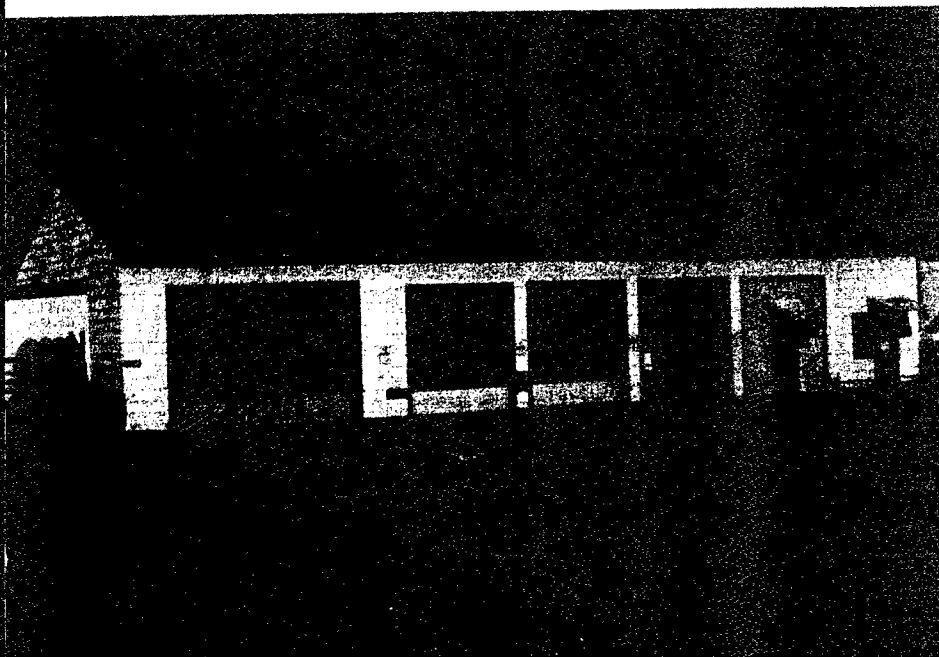
29. If located in historic district

a. Name of district

b. Rating

- ☐ contributing ☐ noncontributing  
☐ previously listed

c. District element number



# MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT IN 1940, AT THE OUTSET OF WORLD WAR II

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

WORLD WAR II

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 3, FRAMES 9-10

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON & ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name

INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII AND  
COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

34. Sketch of building plan or site plan. (Include north arrow. Show outline of building.)

## THIS SECTION FOR MDAH USE ONLY

42. Other information in HPD files

43. Evaluation

- a. ☐ already listed in NR  
☐ appears individually eligible  
☐ potentially eligible if restored  
☐ would contribute to district  
☐ does not appear eligible  
☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

d. Date of evaluation





State of Mississippi  
Department of Archives and History  
P.O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. a. Property name, historic		14. MDAH Inventory Code	
b. Property name, common <i>BUILDING 6701</i>		15. County <i>FORREST</i>	
2. Property Address / descriptive location <i>TRANSPORTATION AVENUE, CAMP SHELBY</i>		16. City or town <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vicinity of <i>HATTIESBURG</i>	
3. Legal description (and acreage, if required) (see instructions)		17. Was interior surveyed? <i>NO</i>	18. Survey seq. no.
4. Former / historic use(s) <i>OFFICE</i>		19. Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> city <input type="checkbox"/> federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> county <input type="checkbox"/> quasi-public agency <input type="checkbox"/> non-profit organization <input type="checkbox"/> private	
5. Present use <i>OFFICE</i>		20. USGS quadrangle map <i>MCLAURIN</i>	
6. Significant persons, events or themes associated with property		21. UTM reference (if required) (see instructions)	
7. Date(s) of association with significant persons, events or themes		22. Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> very intact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> some changes <input type="checkbox"/> extensive changes <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> ruins <input type="checkbox"/> no visible remains	
8. Date of construction <input type="checkbox"/> estimated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> documented <i>1950</i>		23. Post-historic changes and dates <i>NEW SIDING, WINDOWS, DOORS</i>	
9. Date(s) of historic changes, if any <input type="checkbox"/> moved <input type="checkbox"/> enlarged / altered		24. Principal materials <i>WOOD</i>	
10. Architect <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed		25. Architectural character or style <i>NONE</i>	
11. Builder / contractor <input type="checkbox"/> documented <input type="checkbox"/> attributed		26. NR Category	
12. Brief description <i>LOW, ONE STORY FRAME, BUILDING, RECTANGULAR IN PLAN WITH A SIDE GABLE ROOF. TWO SINGLE DOORS ALONG THE LONG SIDE, WITH SIX IRREGULARLY SPACED WINDOWS.</i>		27. Functional type	
13. Outbuildings or secondary elements (if significant use separate form)		28. Registration status and dates <input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input type="checkbox"/> listed NR <input type="checkbox"/> in NR district <input type="checkbox"/> federal DOE <input type="checkbox"/> state landmark <input type="checkbox"/> local landmark <input type="checkbox"/> in local district <input type="checkbox"/> HABS / HAER	
		29. If located in historic district a. Name of district  b. Rating <input type="checkbox"/> contributing <input type="checkbox"/> noncontributing <input type="checkbox"/> previously listed c. District element number	



# MISSISSIPPI HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Page 2

30. Historical information

BUILT IN 1950, WHEN CAMP SHELBY WAS AN EMERGENCY RAILHEAD  
FACILITY AND THE PRIMARY SUPPLY AND REPAIR FACILITY FOR THE  
MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD.

31. Historical or thematic context(s), if applicable

COLD WAR

35. Owner's name and address (see instructions)

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD,  
JACKSON

32. Additional remarks or continuation of other sections

36. Photographer or photo source

BRUCE G. HARVEY

37. Photo roll and frame number(s)

ROLL 4, FRAMES 3+4

38. Photo date

MARCH 2002

33. Sources of information

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD BUILDING INVENTORY

39. Inventory form completed by  
(name and organization)

BRUCE G. HARVEY  
BROCKINGTON + ASSOC., INC.

40. Survey project name  
INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WWII  
AND COLD WAR RESOURCES, CAMP SHELBY

41. Date form completed

JULY 2002

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☐ insufficient information  
☐ not applicable / not extant

b. Area(s) of significance

c. Evaluated by

d. Date of evaluation

## **Appendix B.**

### **Comments of the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Officer**



# Mississippi Department of Archives and History

## Historic Preservation Division

PO Box 571 • Jackson, MS 39205-0571 • 601 / 359-6940 • Fax 601 / 359-6955 • [mdah.state.ms.us](http://mdah.state.ms.us)

August 1, 2002

Mr. Hugh A. McClellan  
Chief, Environment and Resources Branch  
Mobile District, Corps of Engineers  
Post Office Box 2288  
Mobile, Alabama 36628-0001

Dear Mr. McClellan:

RE: Draft Intensive Architectural Survey of World War II and Cold War Resources  
Camp Shelby, Mississippi, Forrest County

We have reviewed the 2002, above referenced draft architectural survey report. We concur with the report and have no formal comments.

If you need further information or have questions, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Elbert R. Hilliard  
State Historic Preservation Officer

*Thomas H. Waggener*

BY: Thomas H. Waggener  
Review and Compliance Officer

cc: Clearinghouse for Federal Programs